The North Carolinian.

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Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
1 week	$1 00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$7.00	$12 00
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.50	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
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8 weeks	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	21.00	30.00
3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	35.00
6 months	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Divorce Notices, $6.00.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1876. NUMBER 43.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CARDS AND BLANKS, CIRCULARS,
POSTERS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets

T. T. RUTIER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK. Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

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THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy
Clerk—Wm. Krauss.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—"". A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHORER LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Maides
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. E. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. F. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City

Professional & Business Cards,

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

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AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
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Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

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F. C. ALBERTSON, Proprietor.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gin and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

An Old Man.

The hour far spent, the harvest in,
He goes serene along his ways,
Blessed with the sunshine that befalls
The Indian summer of his days.

A dear old man, whom all men love,
Who loves all men and round whose head,
As round the brows of ancient saints,
The silver locks of nimbus shed.

Just as the sun comes sifting through
The violet vapors on the hills,
Building a land of promise where
The vista with new glory thrills,

So shines his smile on all he meets,
A tender after-glow and mild;
He sees the other side of life,
And takes it sweetly as a child.

For genial as the autumn day
That spells us with its soft surprise,
Life seems to wait as waits the year,
Obeying his benignant eyes.

He dreams not of a dark unknown
So close at hand, so chill, so drear,
The ice cold and snow covered the grave;
He only sees the sunshine here.

He lifts his eyes up to the hills
Whence cometh all his help and stays,
To bless us with the light that fills
The Indian summer of his days.

—*Bazar.*

THE SERF'S REVENGE.

A STORY OF SIBERIAN EXILE

During the revolution in Poland, in 1830-31, there were many Russians living near the Polish frontier who became more or less involved in the movement. Many of them sympathized with the Poles, and where they could not publicly take part in the revolution they did so privately. Some gave money to the insurgent cause, and while they would not inform the government officials of any plans of the conspirators, they were ever ready to tell the latter what the government was doing against them. Their houses frequently gave concealment to the messengers of the Poles, when pursued by the government scouts, and furnished convenient hiding places for refugees, who found their own homes too hot to hold them. A great many proprietors of landed estates were suspected of disloyalty, though it was often difficult to prove it against them.

The government made a great many arrests among these frontier residents, and held investigations over their conduct. Some were discharged on giving proof of their loyalty, or on no evidence being found against them; others were imprisoned on account of the suspicions against them, and when there was proof of their disloyalty they were banished to Siberia. The banishment was in proportion to the extent of their offense, and varied all the way from a few years up to the duration of the natural life of the offender. Some were marched in chains over the long road into northern Asia, and frequently their journey lasted more than two years before they reached their destination. More distinguished prisoners were entitled to ride, and went forward day and night with great rapidity; thus they traveled in a few weeks the road that the pedestrian prisoners were many months in passing to the end.

Among the residents on the Russian frontier at that time was a nobleman named Dolaeff, who had served in his youth at the court of the emperor at St. Petersburg. The atmosphere of the court did not suit him, and so after a few years he left the service, and retired to his estate, where he hoped to live in peace. He formed an acquaintance with a few noblemen living near him, and made occasional visits to Warsaw when ever the solitude of his country place began to weary him. By-and-bye the insurrection broke out, and speedily assumed the proportions of a revolution. Most of the Poles espoused the cause; some of the Russians living on the frontier declared in their favor, and others against them; while still others, as before stated, remained, or professed to remain, neutral.

Of this last number was Dolaeff. He argued that as he had served in the army, and had always been thoroughly loyal to his emperor, the latter could need no special proof of his adhesion to the government cause. On the other hand, his estate was so near the frontier that, if he pronounced emphatically in opposition to the rebellion, his life and property would be in great danger from the hostility of the Poles. He remained quietly at home in attendance upon his affairs, and hoped to escape all trouble.

Among the serfs on Dolaeff's estate the master was not particularly popular. He was imperious, and often cruel, and in the collection of the annual dues, from such as had control of their own time, he was never merciful. He demanded always the last copeck upon an agreement, and no plea of sickness, bad harvests, or low markets had any weight with him. Occasionally a serf was severely beaten at his order for some trifling offense, and he was never backward in demanding, on all occasions, the exercise of his full seignorial rights.

Ivan Stepanof was one of the most intelligent serfs on the estate, and often assisted his fellow laborers in getting out of difficulties with each other, or with their master. Dolaeff regarded him very favorably, and generally showed him more kindness than was his wont towards others. Ivan was prosperous, in a worldly point of view, and on two or three occasions had relieved Dolaeff from financial embarrassments. But one day, after a heavy loss at cards, Dolaeff sent for Ivan, and asked him for a sum of money greater than he could command. Ivan protested that he had not that amount, and could not raise it. Dolaeff, in a fit of anger, struck his serf a blow that felled him to the ground; then, kicking him in the side, he turned away, and just as he was getting out of earshot he heard Ivan mutter:

"I will have my revenge for this."

A week later Dolaeff was arrested on a charge of aiding the insurrection. It was shown that several rebels had been concealed in his house at different times, and that one, with whom he was particularly intimate, was the chief of a gang of conspirators whose place of meeting was at Warsaw. He was taken to the nearest government town, and in due time tried, found guilty, and sentenced to Siberia for life. Ivan was not to be found at the time of the arrest, and the master naturally attributed it to the revenge that his servant had promised to obtain for the blow and kick he received.

Dolaeff was ordered to be taken to Siberia as rapidly as possible. He was kept a day or two in prison after his sentence, and then placed in a *telyaga*, or common country wagon, and started on his long journey eastward. By his side was a soldier, to whom he was chained, while a postilion sat on the box with the driver, and allowed the latter to waste no time. They halted at the stations only long enough to change horses and obtain food. Occasionally the postilion and the soldier exchanged places, so as to allow the former to obtain the sleep he could not easily get while sitting bolt upright on the box. The *telyaga* is an ordinary wagon, mounted on wooden springs, which have very little elasticity; and, where the roads are rough, the jolting is very uncomfortable. To ease the motion a little, the traveler generally fills the vehicle with straw or hay, and lies, half-sitting and half-reclining, upon it. The horses are driven at the best of their speed, if the postilion demands it, as he generally does. Most travelers are anxious to proceed as rapidly as possible, in order that their journey may be ended at the earliest moment. Whether they are on pleasure or business, or going into exile, they are quite willing that their time on the road shall be brief.

The exiles who go on foot rest every third day, but those who ride make no delay. Very often the pedestrian prisoners ask to be allowed to go forward without these third days of rest, but the request is not allowed on account of the confusion it would make among the convoys of prisoners on the road. It is quite desirable that proper distances should be maintained among the traveling parties, so that no two of them shall be at the same station at once. The stations are strong buildings surrounded with palisaded fences, and generally a little distance from the villages. They are not very neatly kept, and in summer the prisoners prefer to camp on the ground and sleep in the open air, either in the station yard or outside of it.

Dolaeff's guard showed him every attention consistent with his duties; but, as the guard is held to a strict responsibility in case of the escape of a prisoner, he could not allow him many privileges or relax his vigilance toward him. Sometimes at the station he prolonged the halts more than was necessary for refreshment and the change of horses, but he could not allow many delays of this kind lest the increase of time over the usual length of the journey should attract attention. The postilion looked upon the journey much as his prisoner did, and often bemoaned his fate in being assigned to that duty. "Poor wretch that I am," said he; "I am going to Siberia as well as you, and it may be months before I am able to return. What if I should be forgotten, and allowed to stay there for years!"

On and on they went among the foot hills that every hour grew smaller until they reached the great Barabinsky steppe, which seemed to stretch away limitless as the ocean, and apparently as trackless. Along the level steppe they galloped, with little to vary the monotony of their journey. Ferrying the Irtish and the Ob, those great rivers of western Siberia, passing town after town, and village after village, they came at length to Irkutsk, the capital of eastern Siberia, when Dolaeff was delivered to the hands of the official, and his weary postilion released from further care.

The prisoner, after a few days' rest, was appointed to settle as a colonist a thousand miles to the northward, and once more his journey was resumed. When this destination was reached, his duties were assigned to him. With a fellow prisoner—sentenced for the same cause and to a similar period of exile—he was assigned to the hard duties of a farmer in a new country. A quantity of land equal to about fifty acres was given to them in the valley of a small river, and they were at liberty to cut as much wood and timber as they pleased from the public domain that surrounded them. They were supplied with axes and all other tools necessary for clearing, building a house, and tilling the soil. The government gave them food and clothing, seed for planting their fields, and everything absolutely necessary to their subsistence for the first two years of their residence; at the end of that time they were expected to take care of themselves.

Once a week the two prisoners were required to report to the *starvst*, or head man of the village, four miles away. They endeavored to plan an escape, but could see no possibility of leaving the country. The road was long; it was more than three thousand miles to European Russia, and at almost every step there were difficulties to be encountered. They had no passports, and without them no one can travel in Siberia; they could not pass in the disguise of peasants, as their language would betray them; they had no money for their expenses on the road, and would be certain of detection and severe punishment. So, after canvassing the possibilities of escape, and finding the chances altogether against them, Dolaeff and his companion abandoned hope, and in the sadness of despair pursued their dreary labors as colonists in Siberia.

After the arrest of his master, Ivan was drafted into the Russian service and assigned to a battalion of the army about to move upon Warsaw. Dolaeff's estate, like all the property of men convicted of treason, passed into the possession of the government, and was managed in the interest of the crown. Ivan's battalion was not long in finding active service, and took part in the battles that had for their object the capture of Warsaw. In the last attack upon the fortified capital, in September, 1831, he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery, and was mentioned in the reports of his regimental commander as worthy of an officer's commission.

The gulf between the Russian soldier and the Russian officer is a wide one; it cannot be easily crossed; but when a man has once left the ranks and passed the gulf, his promotion is comparatively easy. Ivan devoted his whole time and attention to his duties, and won the admiration of his superiors. Step by step he advanced; the battalion was ordered to St. Petersburg, and four years after his entry into the service Ivan found himself on duty at the palace, and frequently under the eye of the emperor.

Nicholas was pleased with him, and one day said to Ivan that he would grant any favor he might ask, provided it was not too great. Ivan busied himself a day or two in the preparation of a paper, and then tremblingly presented it to the emperor. The latter glanced a moment at the document, frowned, and turned away.

That evening a courier left the palace and hastened away eastward as fast as his horses could carry him. Four months later he returned, and with him Dolaeff. They waited in the ante-room until Nicholas was ready to see them and were summoned to his presence.

"Your majesty," said the courier, "I have brought the man for whom you sent me. This is Paul Dolaeff."

"Send for the lieutenant of the guard," was the only response of the emperor. A messenger left the room and in a few moments Ivan was brought before the czar, and into the presence of his old master.

"You are pardoned," said Nicholas to Dolaeff; "and all your estates, titles, and civil rights are restored to you. This meritorious officer, whom I promised to grant any favor he would ask, instead of seeking promotion, interceded in your behalf, and to him you owe your release."

This was the revenge of Ivan Stepanof.

When the sultan of Turkey goes to the opera he is followed by servants, bearing a load of edibles. This is not a bad idea. When some of our young men go to the theater or opera they should be followed by servants bearing a keg of beer. This would obviate the necessity of said young men going out between the acts to get a clove to chew.

THE NORWICH ALMSHOUSE FIRE.

A Graphic Narrative of the Disaster—Scenes of Horror in the Attempts at Rescue of the Insane and the Infirm.

The detailed particulars of the burning of the town almshouse in Norwich, Conn., are of a very heartrending character. The fire was discovered about eleven o'clock at night by one of the inmates, who was awakened by the smoke, and who, looking for its source, found that it proceeded from the cellar, where the heating apparatus was situated. He at once aroused the superintendent, Mr. G. M. Mills, and the two attempted to enter the cellar, but were driven back by the smoke. Dispatching the pauper to the city to give the alarm, Mr. Mills proceeded to arouse the occupants of the house. There were fifty-one of these, distributed through a large three story house with several wings, and it was with the greatest difficulty that this was done. When help arrived flames were pouring from the ground floor of the main building, and in places had worked through to the floor above. Egress from the upper stories had been cut off, and the horrible fact that a number of poor creatures were still in the building was shown by the appearance of one and another at the windows.

At one of the dormer windows in the roof, quite thirty feet from the ground, Nancy Raymond, a colored woman, weighing 250 pounds, appeared and shouted and gesticulated wildly. It was a terrible jump to the ground below, but the fierce flames were in the rear, and gathering courage at last she crowded through the narrow window and dropped. Both of her legs were broken by the fall, the bones being fairly pulverized. This was only one of the agonizing sights. There were no ladders about the place of sufficient length to reach the higher windows, and though the wretched beings within could be plainly seen, nothing could be done to save them.

A woman appeared at a window in the second story. An old rickety ladder found on the ground was quickly raised, and a plucky young Irishman ran up it, broke through the casement and dragged the woman out. She was half stifled with smoke and nearly dead from nervous excitement, but revived on being removed to a place of safety.

In the wing, in the second story, was Bartholomew Shugrue, a lunatic eighty years old. A party went to his rescue; but a heavy iron grating, too hot to touch with the naked hands, prevented them from entering the window. A ladder was hastily converted into a ram, and by repeated blows the grating was knocked away. Shugrue seemed stupefied at first and made no outcry; but when the grating was partly displaced he caught hold of it with his hands and bent it back with unnatural strength, bruising himself seriously. A man ran up the ladder and helped him out, and just in time, for as the ladder was thrown aside after their descent the fire burst into the room. Eight other persons were helped from the windows by men whose clothes were scorched by the intense heat.

One unfortunate who was brought from the house and left in a place of safety on the ground had hardly been laid there when she gave birth to a child. She was attended by a number of women and was finally removed, with her infant, to a place where she could be properly treated.

At first it was thought that only four of the inmates had been burned, but the first careful inspection and comparison of the rolls with those saved revealed the horrible fact that no less than fifteen persons were unaccounted for. During the day one of these was found alive and well, and it is possible that others may have left the building and wandered away; but of this there is not much hope. The search for the dead was begun as early as possible. Before daylight, while the fire companies were still playing upon the burning *debris* between the walls, two bodies could be seen, lying as they had fallen when the floors above gave way, but they could not be reached on account of the possibility of recognition. About nine o'clock a gang of men was put to work to remove the *debris* and recover the dead.

One corpse was believed by its size to be Mrs. Mary Ann Farrell, a woman sixty years old, who weighed three hundred pounds. She was almost wholly paralyzed, so helpless in fact that she was unable to feed herself. Her husband, Patrick Farrell, jumped from a window, breaking his right arm but escaping without further injury. Another body, from the position in which it lay, was believed to be that of Mrs. Bill, who was insane, and was in that part of the building used as an asylum. She was sixty years of age, and had been of unsound mind for thirty years. Her husband deserted her unwarrantably and the shock of his cruelty unsettled her reason.

The only other body which could be identified was that of Mary Jane McDonald, a girl about eleven years old. Her mother, Mary McDonald, a woman of thirty-five, was one of those who jumped from the fourth story. Her collar bone was broken and she sustained severe internal injuries. She was carried to the police station, and as she revived somewhat her first inquiry was for this child. The poor woman was dying with consumption, and her injuries, which are fatal, can only hasten her death. She was told that her daughter was safe, and was satisfied, but since then she asks piteously why she does not come to her.

Value of Farm Lands.

The following valuation of farm lands in New York State, made by the State board of assessment, is quite interesting: Alleghany, Clinton, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, Lewis, and Steuben counties are valued at $30 per acre; Greene, St. Lawrence, Tompkins, and Ulster are valued at $40; Broome, Chautauqua, Chenango, Cortlandt, Jefferson, Oswego, Otsego, Saratoga, Schoharie, Suffolk, Tioga, Wayne, and Wyoming at $50; Erie, Oneida, Schenectady, Schuyler, and Washington at $60; Albany, Columbia, and Livingston at $70; Herkimer, Madison, and Yates at $75; Niagara, Cayuga, Genesee, Montgomery, Ontario, Orange, Putnam, and Rensselear, $80; Dutchess, Onondaga, Orleans, and Seneca, $90; Rockland, $100; Monroe, $110, and Queens, $150. Hamilton county is the lowest valuation, viz., $6, Warren is $12, Essex is $13, Sullivan is $20, and Delaware is $27 per acre.

An Unfortunate Masquerade.

A ludicrous incident at a recent ball in Denver, Col., is thus described by the *News:* Among the masks worn by the burlesque Maennerchor during their stage performance was a donkey's head of enormous size, worn by a St. Louis gentleman who had just reached town, and was almost an entire stranger here. The mask was unfortunately so constructed that the wearer couldn't have seen his sweetheart if she had stood right before him, and consequently he trusted to his comrades to lead him on and off the stage, and also to remove his mask, which was strapped and buckled like a pack saddle. They led him on the stage all right, but forgot to lead him off! And there he stood, like a veritable donkey, for half an hour, entirely helpless, fearing to move and unable to speak.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

Fortunes Thrown Away Yearly on Worthless Cheap-John Advertising Dodges—The Best Read Newspapers Discarded for Obscure Handbills and Stupid Pamphlets—The Newspaper of To-Day—An Article Well Worth Reading.

[From the Chicago Daily Times.]

The historian who writes the commercial history of the nineteenth century must devote a chapter of his work to the mighty influence of the modern newspaper upon the world's business affairs. Investigation, we think, will reveal the fact that all the ancient methods of trade have been revolutionized during the past fifty years, and that the modern newspaper has done it. "Printers' ink" is as necessary nowadays to the successful business man as his salesmen are, and the measure of his success is exactly equal to the extent of his advertising. The day is past when the merchant can sit in his store and expect that his signs will suffice to attract business to his establishment. We do not need to argue this point with reflecting men. Illustrations of the fact may be found in every city and every village of the land.

The successful business man, the wealthy merchant, in nine cases out of ten, is he who has wisely seen the advantage of advertising and has advertised judiciously. Stewart, who last year invested $826,000 in newspaper advertising, Bonner, Babbitt, Duryea, Orange Judd, R. V. Pierce, J. C. Ayer, who have amassed princely fortunes, are notable illustrations. We might mention many others whose names are as familiar as household words in every part of the land, or we might come nearer home, and offer in proof of this theory the evidence of our leading Chicago business men. Take the directory and search out a dozen or more of our wealthiest merchants, and it will be found that the most prominent and wealthiest of them will admit that their success was due chiefly to judicious advertising.

As the reader will doubtless infer, we make a distinction between judicious and reckless advertising. An important consideration to the advertiser is the medium through which he communicates with the public. Every city, and especially Chicago, is overrun with a class of men whom we may not inappropriately term "advertising sharks"—persons of glib tongue, easy conscience and amazing "check," who waylay the merchant at every turn with "Cheap John" schemes and "catch-penny publications." They are not deterred by rebuffs, nor discouraged by being kicked down stairs, for they parsistently return to the attack, and often succeed in beguiling the merchant into paying a large price for a small space on a fly-leaf or outside cover. It is all money thrown away. The pamphlet into which his "ad." is placed with fifty others is glanced at for a day, perhaps, and then stacked up in a closet never to be seen again. The "catch penny publication" is usually a little bill-poster sheet, ostensibly published in the interest of some class of business, but really published for the purpose of catching advertisements, and nothing else. They have little or no circulation, no standing or responsibility, and are generally edited by adventurers with "cannot make a living by legitimate newspaper work. Money paid for such advertisements is worse than squandered. It is offering a premium for blackmailing, and assisting to support a class of worthless fellows who prey on the business community.

The best and most substantial medium that is offered the advertiser is the family newspaper. Day after day, and week after week, the newspaper enters nearly every household in the land, and is always received as a welcome visitor. It is read—news, miscellany, advertisements and all; and when it has lost all its power to interest the subscriber's family, it often finds its way to the fireside of the next door neighbor, and not infrequently to far-off friends, to announce to those who still clung to the old homestead what thriving towns and mighty industries are rising within the sphere of its usefulness. In all cases it is a silent messenger of the advertiser, persistently proclaiming the merits of his wares, until at last it is worn out or destroyed. As long as it lasts the newspaper is read. Especially is this true of the weekly newspaper—the home country paper which, next to the Bible, in many a rural household is looked upon with reverence and implicitly relied upon.

The *Times* is of the opinion that the great city newspapers are inclined to under-estimate the powerful influence which their country contemporaries sway. Accustomed as we are to deal rapidly with current events, with hardly time to thoroughly digest the great topics of to-day before telegraph flashes other and perhaps more important events before our eyes, we have not the time nor the inclination to read all the matter which the great dailies lay before us. In the country it is different. The majority of the interior weeklies as now produced are carefully compiled from the city dailies. They are an epitome of the news of the world for the week, so arranged as to be quickly read, and the comments are the result of days of deliberation.

The *Times* believes, also, that the country papers have never had justice done them in this respect, and it expresses the opinion of those best capable of judging, when it says that the weekly newspapers of the country tributary to Chicago have far more influence over their readers in proportion to their circulation than have the majority of large city dailies.

Within the past twelve years there has been a vast improvement made in the country newspaper—particularly in respect to the care with which all the news of the day is gathered and edited, and the literary ability displayed in its columns, which relieves the provincial press from the few objections that have been heretofore urged against it, and has accorded to it higher dignity, extended its influence, and greatly augmented its power for good. The typographical appearance of the country journal of to-day is perfect; the display and classification of its advertisements tasty; the quality of the paper used and the printing far superior to that of its city contemporaries.

The Sewing Machines.

An adverse report was made to the United States House by the committee on patents, on the application for an extension of the patent on what is known as the four-motion-feed in sewing machines, owned by the Wheeler & Wilson and Wilcox & Gibbs companies. The report of the committee shows that during the past three years over one million machines with this combination were sold, at an average price of $65 each. The continuance of this patent has been the cause of keeping up the price of all sewing machines in this country, a large sum being imposed upon the manufacture of sewing machines in the shape of royalty. Under this patent a Wheeler & Wilson machine can be shipped to England and purchased there at a lower figure than the same machine can now be purchased in the United States. The House adopted the report of the committee. The effect of this refusal to extend the patent will ultimately, it is thought, reduce the price of sewing machines at least thirty per cent.

Enlisting as a Soldier of Christ.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, in one of his sermons in the Hippodrome, illustrated his subject as follows: One day I was walking through the streets of York in England. I saw a little way ahead a soldier coming toward me. He had the red uniform on of the infantry—the dress of the army. I knew at once when I saw him that he was a soldier. When he came near me I stopped him. I said: "My good man, if you have no objection I would like to ask you a few questions." "Certainly, sir," said he. "Well, then, I would like to know how you first became a soldier. "Yes, sir, I will tell you. You see, sir, I wanted to become a soldier, and the recruiting officer was in our town, and I went up to him and told him that I wanted to enlist. Well, sir, he said 'All right,' and the first thing he did, sir, he took an English shilling out of his pocket, sir, and put it into my hand. The very moment, sir, a recruiting sergeant puts a shilling into your hand, sir, you are a soldier." I said to myself: "That is the very illustration I want." That man was a free man at one time—he could go here and there; do just what he liked; but the moment the shilling was put into his hand he was subject to the rules of war, and Queen Victoria could send him anywhere and make him obey the rules and regulations of the army. He is a soldier the very minute he takes the shilling. He has not got to wait to put on the uniform. And when you ask me how a man may become converted at once, I answer, just the same as that man became a soldier. The citizen becomes a soldier in a minute, and from being a freeman becomes subject to the commands of others. The moment you take Christ into your heart, that moment your name is written in the roll of heaven. You are enlisted a soldier of Christ, and you cannot then do as you choose, but you must do what he lays down. Don't you see then how you can become a Christian at once, my friends? It is very plain. Don't go out of this hall to-day, then, and say you can't see it. I don't see how I can make it any plainer. Though you accept Christ, yet you are a sinner still, but a saved sinner. There is a great deal of difference between the two—between a saved and an unsaved sinner. I have been a saved sinner myself for twenty-one years. You ask me if I don't sin. Yes, I do, but I hate sin. For twenty-one years I have been a soldier—a poor and unworthy soldier—but still a soldier. Twenty-one years ago this month I took, as I may say, the English shilling; I enlisted in the army of Christ, and he has been ever since my life, my Lord, my all. Now, dear friends, won't you have him? "As many as received Him He gave power to become the Sons of God." Oh! just say you will receive Him, then.

Centennial Chimes.

The exhibition of the Argentine republic will consist of 30,000 articles.

Twelve men have been killed at the Centennial buildings in three months.

Four pictures from the Munich art gallery will be sent to the exposition.

The foreign exhibitors, as a general rule, bring their own showcases with them.

An area of 558,440 feet, or nearly thirteen acres, is covered by machinery hall.

A colossal statue of Prince Bismarck will be exhibited in the German art department.

The kingdom of the Netherlands will exhibit 1,850 books published during the recent years on educational topics alone.

A design in chromo lithography, illustrating the growth and history of the American flag, will decorate the main exhibition building.

The finest part of the Italian display will be in the art department. There will be two hundred exhibits of statuary alone, and the paintings will be carefully selected.

The entire process of reducing and amalgamating ores will be illustrated by a California firm. They have contracted for the construction of a miniature twenty-stamp quartz mill for that purpose.

Thirty Indian families, with their dogs, trappings and paraphernalia, will encamp on the Centennial grounds, under the direction of Professor Baird.

Four structures in the villa style of architecture, in addition to the main building, will be erected to accommodate applicants for space in which to exhibit works of art for which there is no room in the main building. They will each be one hundred and forty by forty feet. The cost of the four will be $12,500. Four rooms will also be added to the north side of the annex to the art gallery.

After all there will be a specimen of European royalty on exhibition at the Centennial fair. Here Castan, of Berlin, has succeeded in making a wax figure of William I. so true to life that the emperor could not withhold his approbation when it was a few days ago brought to the palace and exhibited to the imperial family. The figure is clothed in every particular like the emperor on state occasions, the dress having been made by the emperor's tailor, and the insignia are all exact copies of the originals, and some of them are of nearly equal value.

Sherman on the Presidency.

"Now, general," said an interviewer to Gen. Sherman, "I would like to know if you were in earnest when you wrote that letter, saying you would not be a candidate for President."

"I was. I meant every word I wrote, but not for publication. I had no idea Dalzell would publish my letter. I know him quite well personally and have been at his home. He is a good, fatherly kind of man—that is a family man. I supposed he wrote me entirely from personal interest, and was surprised that he published my letter. However, I meant it, and will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate."

"Suppose you were nominated?"

"I would decline."

"Suppose the nomination were unanimous and enthusiastic?"

"I would decline anyway. I cannot think of any circumstances that would induce me to accept the nomination. There are so many men in the country better fitted for the place than I am. I have no civil experience, as every President should have."

A Farmer's Home.

The arrangements for reproducing a New England farmer's home of 1776 are progressing with great success on the Centennial grounds, and from the materials already at hand and promised, one of the most attractive features of the Massachusetts exhibit will be formed. Not only will fittings and furnishings of a hundred years ago be presented, but housewives of that day will be represented by good and local descendants, who will repeat the scenes of 1776 in the kitchen and keeping rooms of those days. Dinners of ye ancient time will be served for all visitors, and as much of a reproduction of life in New England a century ago will be attempted as is possible in the space assigned in the department.

An Indian Legend.

In the year 1860, while in Crescent City, California, a daughter of the oldest woman then living of a tribe of South river Indians told me a legend of a great flood that greatly interested me, and it may interest some of your readers, says a correspondent of the *Tribune*. It was as follows:

At one time there came a great rain. It lasted a long time, and the water kept rising till all the valleys were submerged, and the Indians (who were very populous at that time) retired to the high land, as the water rose, covering their retreat, were swept away and drowned. There was one pair, however, who were more successful. They reached the highest peak in the country and were saved. They subsisted on fish, and cooked the fish by placing them under their arms. They had no fire, and could not get any as everything was watersoaked to such an extent that no fire could be produced. At length the water began to subside, and continued to do so till it returned to its former level, and from that forlorn hope are all the Indians of the present day descended, as also all the game, insects, etc. As the Indians died, their spirits took the forms of deer, elk, bear, insects, snakes, etc., as the fancy of the departed prompted. By those means the earth became again peopled by the same kind as formerly existed; but the Indians still had no fire, and they looked with envious eyes on the moon as having fire, while they had none. The Spider Indians formed a plan, having secured cooperation from the Snake Indians, to obtain fire from the moon. In pursuance of their idea the Spiders wove a gossamer balloon, and started on their perilous journey, leaving a rope fastened to the earth, paying out as they went. In course of time they reached their destination, but the Moon Indians looked on them with suspicion, divining their errand. The Spiders, however, succeeded in convincing them that their only object was to gamble. At that the Moon Indians were much pleased, proposing to start the game forthwith. While thus engaged sitting by the fire, a Snake Indian arrived, having climbed the rope, and darted through the fire, making good his escape before the Moon Indians had recovered from their surprise. On his arrival on earth it became incumbent on him to travel over every rock, stick and tree; everything he touched from that time forth contained fire—and the hearts of the Indians were glad. The Spiders were not so fortunate; they were kept as prisoners for a long time, but finally released. They thought the appearance of the world much improved, as it again glowed brightly as before the flood, and gave them light. The Spiders returned to the earth expecting to be received as benefactors of their race; but they were doomed to disappointment, for on their arrival they were immediately put to death for fear the Moon Indians might want revenge (probably as a peace offering). As the fire has remained constant ever since, the Snake Indians congratulate themselves on their success.

A Bill Collector's Story.

In my younger days, said Mr. Magnifin, I was at one time a collector—a bill collector. At first I had a good deal of trouble finding a place. There's a prejudice against young collectors, you know. The keen, experienced debtor handles them very easily. A glass of beer, a cigar, or, cheaper and better yet, a little judicious flattery, and the young man goes back and reports: "Can't get anything out of him." Middle-aged or prime old men do best as collectors.

But I managed to get work, and I was very successful. In fact, being a young man, I could not afford to fail, and I made it a point never to undertake the collection of a bill that did not present a reasonable hope; so that I collected every bill I ever undertook to with one exception, and in that case the circumstances were such that I never considered my failure derogatory to my character as a collector.

He was a rich man, abundantly able to pay, and I didn't doubt that some day I should get the money. He had taken offense at something said or done to him at the store, and swore that he would never pay the bill. But I had heard men say worse things than that, and pay after all. So I went to work at him. First I called about twenty-five times, at regular intervals; that was enough to show me that he was a man of endurance, and that it would be a long chase, on which I could not afford to waste time. So I put him along with two or three others on whom I called whenever I was in their neighborhood. If I was down town, near his office, I dropped in and asked him for the money; if I was up town, near his house, I called there; if I happened to meet him in the street, I didn't let him pass without a dun. One evening I saw him get out of a carriage, and I nailed him on the spot; but always he said it was no use, he never would pay.

And so it went along for two years, but I was not discouraged for I had recovered debts after waiting longer than that. In this time we got very well acquainted and he used to smile and talk good humoredly when I came, and I must say that while he was a very pig-headed and obstinate man, still he had a cheerful courtesy about him that materially lightened the monotony of my visits.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, :::::: Editor

ElizabethCity, N C., Apr. 12, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication We sometimes require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, are invited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, also the heading of your letter

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District held at Plymouth, N. C., on Tuesday the 16th of May, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention and transact such other business as may properly come up before the Committee.

P. JOHN, Ch'm'n.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., April 12th, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

When the Republican party came into power it found a ready-made war on its hands—the final bequest of the Democratic party, whose long career of political debauchery had prostituted the public conscience to an alarming degree, and brought the government to the edge of destruction. As a last resort, and while its faithless officials were flying in all directions, loaded with plunder, to join the rebels, the party, through the National instrumentalities which it then controlled, plunged the country into a civil war; and having set fire to the train left the work of extinguishing it to the incoming Republican party. No party ever came into power under such circumstances, and none ever met the tremendous responsibilities of war more grandly. As long as books are printed or the English language read posterity will study and admire the achievements of the Republican party during the war. How the irresistable majesty of the people asserted itself through this great political organization, how it absorbed and utilized the patriotism of the Nation, how it battled with treason in front and rear, and with the machinations of its enemies at home and abread, and how, through all, it adhered firmly to the principles of liberty, right and justice from which it had sprung—all this and much more is matter of recent history. And where meanwhil was the Democratic party? One wing was combating the government with armed legions in the field and the other was attacking it in the rear through the agency of secret societies and all other available means. Thus with enemies in front and rear, enemies at home and abroad, enemies to the right and left, the Republican party proceeded in its work of saving the government. The secret of its strength was always in its popular support. It was the party of the people because it represented the fundamental ideas of American institutions. As the party of progress and advanced ideas it drew to itself the men of education and culture, the intelligent, thinking men of the country, old men of firm convictions, and young men of lofty aspirations—in short, all men who believed in the absolute justice of Republican government, and in rescuing the country from the debasing thralldom to slavery and slave ideas established under Democratic rule. Columns might be written, as future volumes will be, of the grand origin, the lofty purposes and noble achievements of the Republican party, and the wonderful manner in which it embodied and expressed the greatest ideas of a great people.

In the light of such an origin, such a history, such a record, such achievements such principles and purposes, and in view of the character of men who constitute its rank and file, we do not hesitate to assert that the Republican party is the greatest known to American history, and still as worthy as ever it was of the fellowship and support of intelligent and patriotic men. Talk of disbanding such a party because a few bad men have got into power! Talk of abandoning its principles and aims because a few Democrats like BELKNAP and a few adventurers like MCDONALD and JOYCE wormed their way into office and sold it out! Talk of its being destroyed by the exposure of the corruption of a few scoundrels who never voted a Republican ticket in their lives, and who simply stole its livery to serve the devil in! Shall the party of LINCOLN, of STANTON, of SEWARD, of CHASE, of FESSENDEN, of thousand of great men in politics and literature, of hosts of brave soldiers, dead and living, the party which represents the intelligence and patriotism of the country—shall such a party be abandoned or disbanded because one man, or a score of men prove corrupt? Heaven forbid! The hope of the country rests with the Republican party today as much as ever. It represents the elements of society which alone can make and keep the government what it ought to be. The "rebel yell" which is now ringing through the land has been heard before. It was heard often during the war, and never so loud as when the overthrow of the Republican party was thought to be at hand. It rang loudest and most defiantly in 1864, after the Democratic National Convention had pronounced the war a failure, and pledged their party to an early surrender to the Confederates. The men who shouted then are shouting now, and with the same purpose, viz, that of alarming and stampeding Republicans. To the latter we say, stand firm. Stand by your principles and your party. They are worthy of your highest devotion. They represent now, as they have always represented, the underlying principles of free government and the best elements of American society. Their essential merit cannot be changed by the defection or dishonesty of a few men any more than the truth of Christianity can be by the fall of a few professors of religion. The Republican party possesses within itself the means of correcting the abuses practiced in its name. It never occupied a nobler attitude before the country than it does to day. Its reception and treatment of the BELKNAP disclosure has been heroic, and nothing could be grander than the unanimity with which it demands the discovery and punishment of all scoundrels and the complete purification of the public service. When the people recover their calmness and judgment they will see that the Republican party is still the hope of the Nation and the embodiment of its highest aspirations.

SYMPATHY, NOT CENSURE.

Sometimes a citizen standing high in society and possessing the confidence of all who know him falls from grace and shocks the community by his crimes. Yet what reasonable man would hold the community responsible for the short comings of the fallen man?

A banking company have in their employ a confidential clerk. He is believed to be the very soul of honor. He has been tried and found true. He handles millions of money, and for years has retained the unlimited confidence of his employers. But if a sudden defalcation is discovered, traced to this honored clerk, and the company are shocked by the revelation that the man they deemed honest has been robbing them through a series of years. What fair-minded man would think of condemning the company for the sins of the unfaithful employee?

A church reposes confidence in one of its leading members. He is foremost in works of charity, seems to be the incarnation of goodness, sets an example for others to follow, and is looked up to as one of the pillars of religion. But he proves false. A great temptation overpowers him, and he is discovered to be a whited sepulchre, and is cast out as unworthy the association of upright men and women. The church may keenly feel the disgrace, but who thinks of charging the hipocrisy discovered upon the church which has been deceived and wronged?

An official, holding the confidence of the administration, tried, and believed to be true, suddenly falls from grace, and is quickly deprived of position and brought to the bar of justice. Can any sane man saddle the faults of this man on the party that she has abused? Would it be right or just to charge his crime upon a party that had every reason to believe him to be both honest and strong? No! The rule which obtains among individuals should apply to parties. Punishment should be meted out to those who betray the confidence of their employers, and sympathy should be extended to those who have suffered from the betrayal.

DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Attention has been called to the strictly partisan character of the investigations in progress at Washington, the evident purpose of the committees to shield the members of their own party, and to restrict their action to those limits within which campaign purposes may be served. This is to be deprecated, not because it will help the Democratic party, or hurt the Republican, for it is already evident that this unfairness has over-reached itself and is reacting against its projectors; but because it will tend to break the moral force of exposures, and have the effect generally to debauch the public conscience. If the investigations were thorough and impartial, if punishment was meted out with stern justice to all whose guilt was proved, it would tend to show the general honesty of parties, and have a good influence in purifying the public service. But the partisan turn given to the matter by the Democracy, the reluctance with which they are dragged into the exposure of their own men, and the refusal of the Democratic press to utter any words of condemnation of the stealings of Pendleton, have the effect of convincing people that that party is utterly corrupt, and its leaders more intent on the spoils of office than the public welfare.

There are sanctimonious Pharisees in politics as well as in religion. The country is getting heartily tired of them. It has seen them standing aloof with pietistical pretention long enough. They sow the seeds of disaffection, discontent, and suspicion and try to impress the idea that the discharge of political duty is a reproach. They find fault with all that is done and condemn the course of those who have borne the heat and burthen of the fight. The celebrated Madame DE STAEL used to say that she never thought of doing favors for her enemies until she was certain that her friends did not require her services, but the class we are referring to reverse this sensible way of exhibiting generosity. They never think of doing favors for their friends until well assured that they have no enemies to reward. If necessary, we will allude to this matter again.

A cotemporary insists that the month of March has been an awful bad month on peaches and presidential candidates. He says there has been a general freeze political as well as atmospheric; and budding peaches and Presidents have been rudely exposed to a "nipping and eager air," that has seriously shortened the crop of both. Our lamentations are altogether for the peaches. We can raise a new crop of Presidents any day between this and June. The polar wave of this treacherous first month of spring has swept away Pendleton, Hendricks and Tilden; and some half a score of others have received a fatal blight. Nevertheless, our mourning is all for the peaches.

The attack made by a certain wing of the Democratic press upon the personal integrity and official honesty of Dr. W. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State, is reprehensible to say the least. We believe that it has been instigated by malice, that there is no good cause for the accusations, and that the Secretary will be fully vindicated.

It is announced that Gen. SHERMAN, after conference with the President and the new Secretary of War, has decided to remove the headquarters of the army from St. Louis to Washington, where they were located before the meddling of mercinary officials induced him to remove to St. Louis. Gen. SHERMAN has the confidence of the country not only as a brave soldier but as an upright man, who will do his duty in time of peace as well as in war. As General of the Army we hope he may be allowed to do it.

And now they are after THURMAN. The Toledo *Democrat* makes this charge:

And now it appears that since Senator Thurman's election as United States Senator, he has received over $50,000 from the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for services which involved legislation. Next.

This would seem to close the books so far as the Democratic Presidential aspirants are concerned. TILDEN, PENDLETON, HENDRICKS and THURMAN—all tainted.

Our readers will notice that we made no prediction about the Connecticut election. We did not expect anything and hence are not disappointed. And yet, on the popular vote, we have made large gains. Last year the Democrats carried the State by 6,500; this year the majority is reduced to 3,700.

It is reported that the editor of one of our Democratic cotemporaries, when a boy, came near being thrashed for telling the truth. A rather singular fact in his history, certainly, though not more so than the additional fact that in the whole course of his life he has never been known to repeat the offense.

The Republicans of Cherokee held their Convention on the 21st of March, They instructed for Judge READE as their first choice for Governor and expressed a preference for BRISTOW and HAYES for President and Vice-President.

It is charged that STEPHEN D. POOL, Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the custodian of the Peabody Fund, has used the monies in his hands for his own private purposes. The charge is a grave one and must be met.

Senator MORTON has been invited by Union soldiers and leading Republicans of Wilmington, N. C., to deliver an oration there on Decoration Day, May 30th, and has accepted the invitation.

Municipal elections were held in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, on the 3d inst. and Republican gains and victories are reported everywhere. The good cause is progressing.

The Veu de l'Eau Hotel, at Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, together with all the furniture and out buiuldings was burned on Wednesday night last.

GEO. H. PENDLETON's initials are G. H. P. which is now construed to mean "Got His Plunder." Ah, George with his charity his conscience calms, He steals the pig and gives the tail for alms.

Mr. CLYMER struck at the Republican party with BELKNAP as the target. The shot passed through and slew PENDLETON.

The *New North State* says that VVVV. Robbins is what they call him now, for a change from the monotony of XX.

Col. POLAN has left the *Sentinel* in disgust.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Upper Camden.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

By way of change, we will pass from the consideration of party success, to the more profitable task of noting a few facts and reciting a few incidents of the past week. Many farmers in this section contemplated planting corn this week; but the copious showers of to-day, made many a face lengthen, as a piece of raw hide. 'Tis hoped they will contract to proper dimensions, the first sunshiny day. The neatest and most systematic farmer in the community is W. R Abbott. He has commenced a style of fencing for farms, the most profitable and ornamental, too, I have seen in all of my travels. A variety of crops is being substituted by many, instead of corn, corn, nothing but corn. The Irish potato fever is dead.

Doc. John H. Pool, originally from E. City is now located at South Mills and is doing quite a lucrative practice.

I attended service at a place called "Old McBrides Chappel" last Sabbath and heard the Rev. J. L. Garrett preach from the 17th chapter, 1st and 9th verses of Mathew; subject, Transfiguration of Christ. It was one of the ablest sermons preached for some time in this section. Had he been a stranger dubbed with Bishop, or D.D., methinks the verdict would have been, "one of the grandest efforts of the day."

Mr. VanDecar and Co., continue to make "mince meat" of the corn shucks at their factory at South Mills. They are a clever set of gentlemen. Hope their enterprise may prove profitable, and their associations such as to be pleased with our climate and people.

Met with Mr. P——, of Edenton today, a colored gentleman, and "interviewed" him a short time, about the prominent characters of his town. He says in answer to the question: "How do you like Mr. G——?" "I tell ye Boss, dey ses dis 'bout him, when any pers'n goss to him for law business, he first pulls off his hat, rubs his hand over the naked place of his head, (for he is not bald), and axes you, who are you, whar you from? If you's got plenty of money he clears you right off, if none you's gwine to Penitentiury. Aint nothing doing."

"How about Mr. C——?" "He is one on 'em, I tell you sir, he's a blowing man." "How about Mr. M——?" "He's a critter sures you born, yes he is; I likes him cause, I'm sorter skeered on him. And there's Mr. P—— he never messes much; but now I jest tell ye he can put on some *knowing* looks, and talk *larnt* words when dey crowd him. I knows a heap of big folks 'ticular lawyers and doctors and some few that aint nary one. I kin tell you about 'em in Hertford and E. City, too, but I'm got to work now. I'll tell all about 'em next week. But I must say something about dat good *old feller* dat lives in Hertford. Some of our folks say he 'longs in Currituck and some of dese servatives says he's a "carpet-bagger." All right, he's bestest of 'em all. I am gwine dis year if I lives to vote for him. You know who I means. Yes you do, its Col., Ha! Ha! I fraught you knowed. He's a speaking man. High larnt man and sich a lively time we're gwine to have, it'll be pleasing to Jerusha Jane and the babies."

A good sportsman uses the rifle, a bad one the scatter gun. Make the application.

Abbottsville, N. C.

Hon J. L. Chamberlain.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

An endorser of Willis Bagley, Esq., for Congress, makes some timely suggestions in his communication of a late date. He says Mr. Bagley is a suitable and worthy man, intimates he is Camden's first choice, but like a fair minded man, awaits to hear the response of others as to the most available man in the district. To which an endorser of Col. Lindsey responds in emphatic language stating that the entire county is for Col. Lindsey and closes with a prediction of his carrying the entire district by 12 or 1500 majority, in the event of his nomination and that he would carry Camden. Allow an humble member of the party to dissent from the opinions of both of these correspondents. Camden claims her own son, the Hon. J. L. Chamberlain as the equal of any man in Eastern Carolina. Though a poor man, I have been enabled to read the papers, and note the actions of public men. His course as a legislator is unimpeachable. His efforts in the late Constitutional Convention, were grand and noble. I am credibly informed, some of his speeches in that body would have done credit to any man of his age. He has acquired not only a district and State, but if all reports be true, considerable national reputation, also in the bold stand he took in defense of the present State Constitution. As a debater he is good. As a stump speaker he has no superior, and but few equals. As a campaigner he never fails and if there be mortal man possessed with the ken of prophecy politically "he be the man." The beauty of the man is, he never seeks a nomination, relys simply upon his merits. Never complains—is always in good humor and ready at all times to obey the party summons when called to plead for the weak and ignorant or to maintain the great preservative principles of the Republican party. What say you? Republicans on the other side of the water. What say you of the 1st Senatorial District? Put my man in the field, (the winner in every contest,) and let me predict that his election is sure, and the efforts of his canvass will be felt even beyond the mountains. It is a duty the Republican party owes him for past services, and it is an honor which Camden claims, it being the *Battle Ground* of the Albemarle District. I am done.

LABORER.

South Mills, N. C

A Card to the Public.

Whilst my own trial is in progress the *News* continues almost daily to bring fresh charges against me.

All I ask is for a generous public to withold its judgement, and I assure them that in good time I will refute every charge that has been or may be made affecting my integrity as a man or an officer.

Respectfully,
WM. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.

Raleigh, N. C., April 3d. 1876.

Proceedings of City Commissioners

Commissioners office,
Apr. 10, 1876.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the Board was held. Present Dr. P John, Jabez Pritchett, Henry Davis and Whitmel Lane.

The Mayor being absent, on motion Dr. P John was appointed to act as Mayor pro tem.

It was ordered that the regular notice be published in reference to the election of Mayor and Commissioners on the 1st Monday of May.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the street leading from Factory Avenue West by lot of Emanuel Davis is a public necessity, and that the land of the same has never been dedicated to the public nor condemned, the Constable was ordered to summon a jury of twelve free holders to view the same and assess damages and report to next regular meeting.

Adjourned.

WM. KRAUSS, Clerk. P. JOHN, Mayor pro tem.

An Appeal to Parents.

Parents do you love your children? Then preserve their health. Next to the blessing of life itself, is the enjoyment of perfect health. Wow many are stricken down in their infancy almost without a moments notice by that insidious disease; Croup, simply through the neglect to be provided with the proper remedy? The tender plant is nipped and withers ere it blooms. When the little sufferer has short, difficult, hoarse breathing; with a harsh, metalic cough, like coughing through a brass trumpet, *there is no time to lose.* Begin at once the use of DR. TUTT'S EXAECTORANT and the disease will readily yield to it. Always have it ready in the house, as this fatal malady, requires the promptest treatment. It is very pleasant to the taste and children take it readily. 41–2t.

A graceless editor (not of the Champaign *Gazzette,*) suggests that it would be an advantane to the girls of the present generation if more switches were made of hickory sprouts and fewer of mohair and hemp. Now is not there some Decatur girl that has got spunk enough to go for that editor?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

United States Internal Revenue Notice.

I will be at the following places in the month of May for the purpose of receiving applications for retail liquor dealers and manufactured tobacco dealers:

Manteo, Dare county,	May	2nd and 3d.
South Mills, Camden county,	"	5th and 6th.
E. City, Pasquotank	"	8th and 9th.
Woodville, Perquimans	"	10th.
Hertford,	"	11th and 12th.
Edenton, Chowan	"	15th.
Gatesville, Gates	"	18th and 19th.
Camden C. H. Camden	"	22d.
Currituck C H Currituck	"	24th.
Indian Town,	"	26th.

ADDISON P. CHERRY,
Deputy Collector.

South Mills, Camden Co., N. C., April 8th. 13-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

The Republicans of Camden county will meet in Convention at Camden Court House on Thursday, the 27th day of April for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, N. C, on Thursday the 13th day of July and also to appoint delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions of the First District.

ADDISON P. CHERRY,
Chm'n. Ex. Com. of Camden county.

Convention to meet at 12 m. sharp. 43–2t.

Republican State Convention, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers will be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1876.

at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly.

We cordially invite all Republican Electors, and other voters, without regard to past party affiliations or differences, who favor the humane provisions of our homestead and other exemption laws, who favor the establishment of a system of free schools that will meet the wants of the masses of our people; and also all those who are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of the late fraudulent convention, which proposes amendments to our State Constitution, to co-operate with us in our efforts to put good men in office and retain for North Carolina an honest and efficient State administration.

Let us all in this centennial year of the anniversary of the birth of this Great Republic renew our pledges of devotion and fealty to the Union.

THOS. E. KEOGH, Chairman.
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary,
State Rep. Ex. Committee.

SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured B The

Meridian Britania Co.,

570 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

NOTICE!

U S INTERNAL REVENUE

Special Taxes,

MAY 1, 1876, TO APRIL 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 3232, 3237, 3253, and 3279, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX,

To produce and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1st, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 000
And for sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	50 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Thomas Powers, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Berne and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876.
40—4t.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns, SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS. OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, MANUFACTURERS, BALTIMORE, MD. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JUST SO. If you have any ragged, dirty torn, mutilated, almost worthless scrip notes, or bills which no one cares to take, don't burn it. We want it, and for it we will pay a good cash, books, notions, or even cash. Send it along and select what you want. Knowledge in a nut-shell, 331 pp. 50c; "The Fastest Girl in N. Y." 50c; Nasby on Inflation, 30c; Life of Washington Belle, 30c; Pocket Album, 24 cards, 25c; 50 do., 50c; Transparent Playing Cards only 75c; Photographs, 1x2 12 for 50, 25 for $1; Superb full gilt Photo Albums, $1.25 $1.50, $2, $3, and up Elegant Aut's Albums, 30c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Best Steel Pens only 75c a gross, Rubber Pencils, 50c doz; London Playing Cards, 50c; Violin Strings 30c; $2.25 doz. Superb 9x11 French Chromo Crosses, perfect beauties, 1, Cross and Roses, 2, Cross and Leaves, 3, Cross and Lily, 4, Cross and Flowers—worth 50c—our price, 2 for 25c 9 for 50, 17 for $1.50 styles. Agents clear $10 daily selling these. Also 3000 elegant Oil'd Engravings, size 13x18. Beautiful Girls—any name you wish—Comic Religious, and others subjects, only 15c each, 10 for $1.00 Send for our catalogue. Dealonly with a reliable house. Send on your dirty money (not counterfeit) and send for anything you want to HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WHY WILL You pay $1 50 to $2 50 for Jewelry, Cutlery Silver and Glassware when $1 will buy the very same articles. It is a fact that the N. E. Dollar Sale of Boston, is, does, and has for years been selling an immense variety of goods well worth $2 to $5, at only one dollar, $10 will go as far as $15 if you will only believe what we say and buy where you can buy cheapest. 5000 elegant new $2 and $3 books all for $1. Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., &c., at half the usual prices. There is no ticket, trickery, no lottery, no delays. All orders filled promptly. Goods sent C. O. D. You can see them before paying. We need agents and want YOU to give us a trial. Ladies and others can raise clubs for us and make large pay. We dealt with 8709 people in Dec. 1875. Give us one trial and like thousands of others we know we shall secure your continued patronage. We sell one article for $1, or give splendid premiums for clubs. Try us and see. We cannot here give our list, it would fill the entire paper. Our house is endorsed by the best merchants and papers of Boston and by 75,000 patrons. 39,000 patrons bought of us in 1875. Send now for our great circular, Address A. ORMISTON & CO, N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Bromfield St., Boston Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.

24-1yr.

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

1871. THE 1876.

ERA.

—:o:—

Published in the City of Raleigh.

—:o:—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE, WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,

$2.10 a Year in Advance.

Address,

W. M. BROWN,
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N.

THE

North Carolinian.

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and the Best Interests of the First District of North Carolina.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869 AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and ten cents in advance, which includes pre payment of postage.

Address PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies, Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address

T. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
24-3m 118 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. Let Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 50 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Parker's Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure

A certain Preventative and speedy Cure for Cholera and all kindred diseases in hogs and chickens.

Single box	$1 00
Six Boxes	5 00
Twelve Boxes	9 00

Thousands of Farmers

in Pit, Edgecombe, Greene, Lenoir, Wilson and Nash counties testify to its efficacy.

TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Address, E. J. PARKER, Proprietor,
42-4t. Toisnot, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNCUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH BLACK SILK
AND
ENGLISH
COLORED POPLINS,
SILK
DRESS
PONGEES PATTERNS,
AND
GRENADINES, FOULARDS,
AUSTRIAN JAPANESE,
PLAIDS
AND
LACE STRIPES,
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
NAINSOOK TUCKING PIQUES,
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
ALPACAS AND ORGANDIES,
AND
MOURNING CASHMERES,
BERAGE
LACE POINT SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towelings
White Goods great variety.
Home Comb Checking for Counts,
Lawns & Swissings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 whi- Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Sheetings,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor for the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries to the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and gives failed checks the freshness of youth, the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

PURE TEAS—IN SEALED PACKAGES,

Direct from China and Japan.

DELIVERED AT YOUR OWN DOOR, fresh from the GARDENS of their GROWTH

Imported direct by

THE

Wells Tea Company

201 FULTON, STREET, N. Y.

The difficulty of getting pure Teas of really fine quality in the United States, has induced THE WELLS TEA COMPANY to ship their Teas in sealed packages direct from the gardens in which they are grown, and as a further guarantee of their being delivered in their genuine state, they entrust the sale of them only to reliable Agents—the name of the nearest Agent to you is printed at the foot of this advertisement—so that the Teas pass through none but responsible hands, and will be delivered at your own door as fresh as when they left the gardens of China and Japan; the price also is printed on each package, so that no error can occur.

Everybody buys Tea.

Everybody wishes to buy it at first hands—the best qualities at the lowest prices

Everybody desires when they find a Tea reliable to their taste—to be certain of getting the same article always.

You can have all these advantages by buying of

THE

Wells Tea Company.

Because they import their own Teas, and sell them at wholesale prices—without the six or eight intermediate profits usually charged,

Because the quality is better at the price than is sold by any other house.

Because their long experience in China and Japan enables them to make better selections than ordinary Dealers—and to import them with greater advantages,

Because they absolutely guarantee the quality of all their goods—and keep them to one invariable standard, so that you can always rely on them.

Because they do business for cash only—and therefore make no extra profit from good customers to cover losses by bad debts.

Because their agents are responsible and reliable men—who deliver Teas precisely as received from the Company.

Because having once tried these Teas, you will not need to go elsewhere hereafter.

WANTED—A Druggist, or other first-class merchant, in every town and city in the United States, to whom will be given the SOLE AGENCY for that locality.

Address, for terms and full particulars,

THE WELLS TEA CO.,
201 Fulton Street, N. Y.
P. O. Box 4560. 42

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where. In easy and cheap transportation of [illegible] market, in pleasantness of climate, [illegible] ciability of the people, in great fer[illegible] rability of soil, no section can equ[illegible]

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for surplus products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built [illegible] Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a [illegible] public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance one year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good building. On account of its locality and productiveness it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood. Also school houses and churches are near. Two thirds of this farm is cleared and in fine cultivation, and the balance abounds in pine timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is on a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road [illegible] very near a church and school house. It too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $20 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 200 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 90 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments to suit purchaser. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

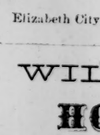
Elizbet City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C, is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and J

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, APR. 12, 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal

☞ Gold at New York 113¼, cotton 13⅛, corn 73. At Norfolk, cotton 12½ corn 59c.

☞ Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Elizabeth City Republican Convention, held April 22d, 1875, the Chairman re-appointed the old Executive Committee. The regular call for the Nominating Convention appears in this issue.

☞ The suggestion that Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON be placed on the State ticket for Attorney General is endorsed by the Republicans of the First District, and we see that it meets a most favorable response from other sections of the Commonwealth.

☞ What about another Fair this year? It is time to begin to think about it. The Society has paid its premiums, paid its expenses and paid for the fencing and buildings, but it has not been able to accumulate any fund towards purchasing the grounds. A meeting of the Stockholders will be called at an early day in order to take such action as may be deemed wisest.

☞ Rev. B. F. WOODARD, Presiding Elder of this District, will reach here to-morrow night en route for Dare where he will hold his Quarterly Meeting on Saturday and Sunday next. Returning, he will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Oak Grove, in Perquimans county, on Saturday and Sunday, April 22d and 23d, and preach in the Methodist Church here on Sunday night, April 23d.

☞ The Commissioners of Pasquotank county, at their last regular meeting, appointed two of their number a Committee to visit the Poor House and make arrangements for the discharge of all the inmates that could be dismissed consistent with health and life. The Committee has performed the unpleasant duty, for it *is* unpleasant to even seemingly strike at the poor, but the reduced revenue of the county has made this step an absolute necessity.

☞ For the benefit of an inquiring friend we have taken some pains to gather the following facts in reference to the history of the Independent Order of Good Templars. The Order was organized in Ithica, N. Y., July 21st, 1852, by NATHANIEL CURTIS, who became their first Worthy Chief Templar, and on the 17th of August of that year was chosen the first Worthy Grand Chief Templar. From this small beginning the order grew, and to day the membership is claimed to be over 700,000.

☞ Had the railroad subscription carried we would have had more activity, the sure harbinger of better times. The contractors would have been here and arrangements would have been completed for work. This would have inspired hope, confidence and faith. The morbid liver of this section would have been quickened and the people would have forgotten their dolorousness. The pulse of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county would have been faster and every department of trade would have been advantaged by the brilliant expectancy. And yet old fogies and the enemies of progress and the peoples best interests rejoice because it was defeated. The popular demand is: TRY IT AGAIN!

☞ One of America's great Poets, in alluding to the ballot, says that it

> "falls as silently
> As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
> And executes the freeman's will,
> As lightning does the will of God."

In this he idealizes in true colors the nations safe guard. To make it the more secure every means to increase the intelligence of those who use it should be fostered. This is one great reason why the Republican party is the especial friend of free schools. Hence the true safeguard of the Republic, after all, is the School House. And yet the startling report comes from Raleigh that the "Peabody Fund," sacredly intended for our schools, has been squandered and misappropriated by the Democrat having it in charge!

☞ It would be inhuman to wish any misfortune or trouble upon any one, but it requires a mighty effort on the part of a local editor in these uneventful times to keep from expressing a hope that something might "happen." Only to think! There hasn't a single, identical accident of any kind startled the town since our last issue, and yet people will expect "local news." What is a poor fellow to do? You must'nt indulge in "personals," oh, no! That'll never do. It makes people jealous of each other. You can't puff the merchants for they don't like it—if you present a bill. You must'nt tell anything that isn't true to the very hair line, or you have the whole community set by the ears and straightway everybody constitutes himself an investigating committee of one to discover just where you got your news, and woe be to the editor when it is found out. We are too conscientious to invent anything, and were we to publish the gossip and scandal afloat, oh my, what a lively time we'd have for a year or two! It would be "perfectly awful." What lots of people would be perched around on "ragged edges," and how many would look as though they anticipated a big slice of the day of judgement by the next mail! Ah, how many vulgar people there are veneered with the thinnest shaving of respectability, for *don't* you think it is excessively vulgar to retail a lot of gossip that damages every ramification of society, high and low? And to think that in every community everywhere, there are men and women, who from choice, collect, enlarge upon and even invent damaging scandal and then send them on their rounds where they never decrease in their enormity. The better plan is never to indulge those who engage in this "stock of trade" and then as centuries roll around there will be fewer of them. But see—we've got a local without intending it.

Local Briefs:

The local news market is dull.—Col. LINDSEY was in town last week.—Federal Court here next week.—We have a townsman who thinks he has the "oldest dog in the State." He is too old to bark and too lazy to bite.—To see a woman with her dress pinned up, a brush in her hand, mischief in her eye and splotches of whitewash on her face is a sure sign of Spring.—Several of our citizens are talking about attending the Centennial, that is if they can raise the "stamps."—GREGORY, the "Old Rebel" will give entertainments at the Court House on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week.—We endorse the sentiment:

> Make a penny while you can,
> 'Tis a useful maxim truly;
> But who save money makes the man
> A meagre-witted fool is.

—The Republican City Nominating Convention will be held on Friday evening, April 21st.—Asparagus and lettuce the "garden sass" now.—Corn planting has commenced.—Our venerable friend, Geo. W. CHARLES, who has been confined to his house for the past month, is out on the streets again. Glad to see him improving.—The Fruit Canning establishment on Water street will soon be ready for operations.—With two lines of steamers from Norfolk, business is a little livelier.—The merchants who advertise are doing much the best business. Printers' ink will pay.

Local Pot-Pourri.

Doubts it—a soap dealer that a lye can be cut of any whole cloth. Is worth a pound of craft—a grain of prudence. The worst trade—slavery. A guard to virtue—modesty. Gives quiet to sleep—a good conscience. Much easier—to look wise than to talk wise.

FOWLER.

Fowler has returned with a large supply of New Goods from the Northern cities. Best styles and lowest prices.

ELIZABETH CITY NOMINATING CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the City Republican Executive Committee held April 8th, 1876, it was decided to call the Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor and Commissioners on Friday evening, April 21st. In pursuance thereof, every Republican of Elizabeth City is invited to meet at the Court House at that time to make said nominations.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n. Rep. Ex. Com.

April 12th, 1876.

HERRING.

I am selling Herring at $5 per thousand, at Dr. Pool's Fishery on Newbegun Creek. WM. GREAVES.

April 5th, 1876.—2t.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Trugs in another column. March 29, '76-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 29, '76—1yr.

Neighboring Counties.

CAMDEN:—The Republicans of Camden county will hold a Convention at the Court House, on the 27th inst., to appoint delegates to the State and District Conventions.

CHOWAN:—A very interesting protracted meeting has been in progress at Edenton the past week. R. F. WOODARD, the P. E., and Rev. J. W. GARRETT, of Elizabeth City, have been present. Both able preachers.

WASHINGTON:—Farmers busy preparing for corn and cotton.—The seins on the Roanoke are busy.—A vessel loaded with 500 bags of Guano struck a stump at Mackey's creek and went down; a total loss of cargo.—But little talk of politics.—Hard times the general cry.

PERQUIMANS:—Sheriff Jacocks left one day last week with a requisition from the Governor for the horse thief Geo. Wilkins, who broke jail at Hertford some time ago and was arrested at Portsmouth. The Sheriff escorted him to the Penitentiary.—The merchants of Hertford have gone North after new goods. The scarlet fever is raging. John Speight lost two children in 48 hours.—The Good Templars are increasing.—The ladies have a Sewing Society here.

BEAUFORT:—The *Echo* says that Miss Mollie Bell, a native of Beaufort county paints portraits in the highest style of the art. Miss Bell took the first premium at the Cooper Institute and the Academy of Design, New York city, receiving a diploma and medals. Miss B. is a citizen of Washington.—Mr. John Cherry, while feeding his hogs, and in turning to throw a stone at some chickens that were eating the corn from the hogs, stepped on a rail and fell, breaking his thigh bone. Mr. Cherry's injuries are severe, and owing to his extreme old age, which is about 77 years, will prove to be serious.

SOUTH MILLS:—Home Line steamers are receiving a share of the patronage of this place.—W. M. Spence, Esq., left today, the 10th, to buy his Spring Stock.—Mr. Overby preached a fine sermon to a large congregation last Sunday.—A little girl fell in the canal and was nearly drowned last Saturday.—Corn selling here for 49 cts.—The prospects for the new Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall are brightening.—Dr. Nixon has resumed his practice.—Counsellor Spencer and wife have returned from a two months visit to Pitt.—Gov. Brogden has appointed M. N. Sawyer a Notary Public.

Another terrible disaster at sea is reported by the Atlantic cable. Five hundred pilgrims, chiefly Persians, on their way to Bushire (Abuschr), were lost in a steamer wrecked in the Arabian sea. Three men, supposed to be the only survivors, were saved.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, feels anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn Str., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIXBY'S "BEST"

BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, be an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best." The Standard has the label stamped into the glass.

The Standard is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S

French Laundry Blue,

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Pow er in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

Home Line

Semi-Weekly Line

TO

ELIZABETH CITY AND HERTFORD, N. C.

On and after Tuesday March 28th, 1876

The Fast Sailing Steamer

HELEN SMITH;

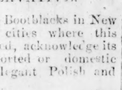
Will leave D. D. Simmons's Wharf, Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. for the above named places reaching E. City at 6 A. M. and Hertford same evening. Returning, leave Hertford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.; and Elizabeth City at 10 A. M., arriving at Norfolk same evening.

Steamer has Good Passenger Accommodations.

Passage to E. City and Hertford $1 50. Meals 50c. each, extra.

For further information apply to
BRODRICKS & SMITH,
R. H. SKINNER, Agent at E. City
Agent at Hertford, or to
ADAM TREIWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
Mch 29.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO,



334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 8, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets,

on Road Street, where will be found a full supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon and *Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.*

all new and of best quality.

I put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK

and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.

24-1y.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.

DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the intimate secrets known on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the infidelity nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure it. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN & CO. North 7th Str., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PREMIUMS.

We have arranged, through liberal contract with manufacturers, to give agents and clubs of subscribers the following very fine premiums. See the offers to the end. The number of such offers is made to secure each premium you will find below.

SEWING-MACHINES.

REMEMBER

The WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.

Is one of the oldest and best established Sewing-Machine Companies in America.

Their Machines Rank among the very Best.

Premium No. 1, is Style 1 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 2, is Style 2 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 3, is Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Cannot be reader form a club in his or her neighborhood and secure one of these excellent Sewing-Machines as a premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.

ORGANS.

Premium No. 4 is a

Style 42. E. P. NEEDHAM & SONS CELEBRATED SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,

Two Sets of Reeds, Six Stops.....Price, $90.
Premium No. 5 is a

Style 47. E. P. NEEDHAM & SONS SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,

Three Sets of Reeds, Ten Stops. This style is admirably fitted for Sabbath-Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc. It is exceedingly powerful and of very sweet sound. Price, $325.

SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN.

E. P. Needham & Son are the pioneer Reed Organ Manufacturers in America; their instruments rank among the very best.

Will not our readers help us to dispose of several of these Organs as premiums, and in this way assist in swelling our subscription list? It will be easy for a congregation, desiring to purchase, present to the pastor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of this publication for one year, and the PASTOR can will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a **Sabbath-School, Lodge, or Church,** needs an Organ. **Pass the Subscription Paper.**

SILVERWARE.

The premiums under this class are from the well-known Silverware House of REED & BARTON. It is the oldest house in this branch of business in the country. Any silverware dealer will tell you that the REED & BARTON goods have a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other manufacturer.

At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1875, the judges awarded Messrs. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.

BUTTER DISH.

The first premium was also awarded the firm at the World's Fair, held in New York in 1851, and repeatedly since at the Fairs of the American Institute.

No. of Premium.	Name of Premium.	Price of Premium.
6	Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese Style	$1 00
7	Child's Cup, gold-lined	2 75
8	Half-dozen tea-spoons	3 00
9	Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in handsome morocco case, gold-lined	4 00
10	Half-dozen table-spoons or forks	6 00
11	Butter-dish, with knife-rest	8 00
12	Cake basket, new pattern	12 50
13	Ice pitcher, seamless, fluted, ice-guard	15 50
14	A communion set, 5 pieces	27 50

We will give the above described premiums, for Clubs of Subscribers, as follows:

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23d, 1874.

Messrs. C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen:—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Baltor.

11-6m.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

—TO—

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON

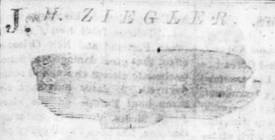
GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

J. H. ZIEGLER,



CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his old friends and customers and the public generally that he has resumed the business at the old stand, and is now prepared to serve them in the best manner.

He has a new Hearse and Carriage, and will serve the public as cheap as they can be served at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His stock of Ware Rooms are on Hinging Lane Street, West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 48-vol. 4-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED adjudged UNAPPROACHED

in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ATLANTIC HOPE

GRAIN, HAY

Commission Merchants,

GROCERS,

and dealers in

HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

No. 6 South Water Street,

Will make liberal advances on consignments.

Special attention given to selling on arrival of corn. Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. Geo. W. Simonton, Geo. D. Pool, Esq., Cashier CHANGE, President, Elizabeth City, and Hanover, Norfolk.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

We beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Mattings, Stair Rods, with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Counterpanes, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as belong to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Window Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our stock, goods and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER.

2-6m.

GATE SCALES.

STANDARD

Fire and Burglar

SAFES.

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track

SCALES.

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

FIELD, GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER Tree, Hedge &c.

We offer one of large and complete assortment, embracing the finest kinds for market and of best quality, and mail Priced Lists to any address, on receipt of stamp. Seeds of all kinds by packet, ounce, pound or quantity can be safely mailed, to any P. O. in the U. S.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
York, Pa.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials,

CLOTHS, ENAMELLED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 333 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

FOWLER'S

Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock comprises a full line of Staple and Fancy GROCERIES, Notions, Dress Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods and Boots and Shoes. Also a full line of Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Cedarware, Willowware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Window Shades, Fixtures, Cornices, Lamps, Lamp Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Dress Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Rods, Table and Floor Oil Cloth

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Slaughter of Sheep.

I have been well acquainted with the damage done by dogs to sheep for more than sixty years, says a correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, during which time I have known of several hundreds being killed, and not one cent of damage paid that I ever heard of. In my native town I well recollect several cases in point, two of which I will mention. A near neighbor of mine early one morning found two dogs killing his sheep. He seized his gun, shot one, and followed the other home. I think they killed thirty-four sheep. He told the owner of the dog that he caught him killing his sheep, caught him in the very act; but he replied that he knew his dog never touched a sheep—it must have been the other dog, for his could not be set on to sheep. "Why," said he, "attempt to set him on, and he will drop his tail, run into the house and under the bed." Although he knew the young man who lost the sheep to be a worthy citizen, of strict veracity, and comparatively poor, while he was rich, yet he would not pay a cent for all the damage he had done. He was a pious, good man, a member of the church, justice of the peace, postmaster and town clerk, the "first man in town," or at least he thought he was; and I had ever believed him the last man in town to see a neighbor suffer as he did.

The owner of the dog that was killed said he knew his dog never touched a sheep, and I threatened to prosecute the party for killing him. A few days after that the squire got up his sheep in the morning, and while eating his breakfast his dog killed his best sheep, and took his breakfast from it too. He then killed his dog, and he and his family ever after kept the matter as still as death. The other case was that of a neighbor who owned a small but very choice flock of sheep, eleven in number. On going to his barn one morning he found all his sheep dead. A man living two miles distant kept a hound for fox hunting, and that morning the hound came home bloody. His owner, thinking he had killed some valuable game, took his gun and snow shoes, put him upon his back track, and followed him directly to the dead sheep, and found Capt. H. skinning them. The captain told him it was his dog that had killed them, and he ought to shoot him at once; but he replied that he would not do it, and the captain said: "If you don't shoot him I will." The man made the insulting reply: "I won't shoot him, and if you do I will shoot you."

Kitchen Garden.

Window boxes, in small gardens, supply the place of a hot-bed or cold-frame. Seeds sown in boxes of earth three inches deep, and set in a warm kitchen window, the plants properly watered and thinned, and if need be, transplanted to other boxes of earth, will give an abundance of early tomato and other plants.

Set asparagus plants one foot apart, in rows two feet apart, in well manured soil, covering the crown four inches for a garden bed. In field culture set from two to four feet apart. Colossal is best.

Sow beets soon as frost is out. Egyptian and Bassano for early—Long Blood for late.

Early Valentine, Newington Wonder, and Dwarf Wax beans for bush sorts; Giant Wax and Asparagus for pole and snaps; Case-knife and large and small Limas for pole to shell. All are tender.

Set cabbage plants from cold-frame soon as frost is out. Sow in hot-bed, for second, early, Jersey Wakefield, Early Summer, Winningstadt. Later in open ground, Drumhead, Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, and Red Dutch, for main crops.

Sow Early Paris or Early Erfurt cauliflower in hot-bed. Autumn Giant is good late.

Early Horn carrot is best for garden, for either late or early.

Chives are propagated by dividing old plants.

Minnesota corn, best early; Triumph, best medium; Stowell's, good late. Sow only in warm soil.

Early Russian and White Spine Cucumbers may be started in pots, turned out later, and yield before those sown in open ground. Green Prickly, for pickles, is sown in June.

Horseradish is grown from pieces of root, set late.

Sow kohl rabi in open ground like cabbages.

Sow leek early in rich soil; Large Flag is best.

Sow lettuce in hot-beds; transplant to open ground when frosts are over.—*Agriculturist.*

East versus West.

Parkman Davis, Andover, Vt., writes as follows to the American farmers' club: I give my testimony against your reply that $1,500 is insufficient capital to farm in the East. In this county I can introduce your man to plenty of farms that can be bought for from $8 to $15 per acre, with good, comfortable buildings, fenced, and apple orchard, and sugar orchard that will produce from 300 to 1,500 pounds of maple sugar annually, in a good dairy region, where potatoes will yield from two hundred to three hundred bushels an acre, and sell for fifty cents per bushel on the average. Location from five to ten miles from railroad, and within easy distance from schools and churches. Now do not advise everybody to go West away from the conveniences and privileges enjoyed in the East. I know of several that went from this county to Kansas with more than $1,500 capital that have had to give sent back to their old friends for something to keep body and soul together, because of the grasshoppers. My place, which I bought in 1862, cost me $2,625, and contains four hundred acres, within five and one-half miles of railroad, and wood enough on it to more than twice pay for it, besides paying for cutting and drawing. Could I have done better by going West? My tillage land is smooth enough to cut with machine.

The Freezing of Fruit.

The freezing of fruit in the bud, frequently occasioned by a few warm days succeeded by late frosts, it is said, may be prevented by spreading a thick layer of frozen manure, or of ice or snow, around the tree, while the ground is firmly frozen. The buds will thus be kept back, since the ground will thaw more slowly, and the roots convey no nutriment to the tree. When frosts are no longer to be feared the covering should be removed.

Cement for Glass.

Cut three parts of good Indian rubber into small shreds; dissolve it by heat and agitation in thirty-four parts of cold naptha. Add to this sixty-four parts of shellac in fine powder, and heat the whole, with constant stirring, until the shellac is dissolved. Then pour it while hot on metal plates, to form sheets. When required for use, heat to 250 degrees Fah. and apply quickly.

Parisian Dogs.

In Paris all stray dogs are taken to the prefecture of police, where they are examined and divided into lots according to their value. Those of a high breed are well cared for, as it is known that the owners will soon appear and pay handsomely for their board and lodging. Those of a good breed, but less valuable, are also treated handsomely, as at the sale, which takes place weekly, they will fetch a good price; but the worthless curs, which constitute the largest portion, are taken to the fourriere, or municipal pound, where they are left without any food for two days, and are then, if unclaimed, or if they do not die in the meantime of hunger, hung up by hooks fastened to their throats and tortured in the cruelest manner.

A Boston Plan.

In Boston they have this plan of aiding the poor: A man goes through one or more streets and informs the housekeepers that there will be a collection of bread two days hence. On the day appointed a wagon is sent over the route, and the collections are usually over two hundred loaves. The next day there is a collection in another street, and so on during the week. The bread is taken to the police station, where a daily distribution is made.

A STAGE DRIVER FROZEN.

Story of a Tough Winter Thirty Years Ago

They used to have tough winters in New York. That delightful editor, Lewis Gaylord Clark, told in his department of the old time "Knickerbocker Magazine," a touching story of the cold nights thirty years gone. He got into a stage one night at his office, way down town, and was for some blocks the sole occupant of the draughty, creaking vehicle. Then it stopped and took in a pompous old fellow, swathed in furs and warm wools. The fare in those days was six cents, and the new-comer poked a five dollar bill up at the driver, who dumbly shouted back that he could not make the change, his fingers were so cold, and so the pompous man curled up in his comfortable clothes and the editor sat and thought what a small, mean soul that man had in him. They rode on and on; finally, with a great deal of smoky breath, the driver's thick voice came through the hole: "Haven't you got any change at all?" and the rich man looked insulted, and shouted: "No, I tell you; there's the bill," and again he offered it.

But the driver faced round, saying: "I'm too cold to make change."

And the stage drove on, the rich man dozing and Mr. Clark thinking him over and making up his mind that he had the roundest-shouldered, narrowest-chested soul that was ever made, inside him.

On, on they rode, till the stage was way up town—up as far as Bleecker street, which was up town then. Here the rich man got up to leave, and to Clark's great indignation handed up the five dollar bill again, but to Clark's utter amazement and astonishment, also said:

"Hand in six cents to the company and put the rest in your pocket; it's a cold night, that'll help warm ye."

He bounced out and Clark felt Mr. R. E. Morse tugging at his heart strings. He wanted to run after, shake hands and ask that man's pardon, but the resolve, like most good ones, came to late.

And the editor fell to moralizing, perhaps to sleep. Anyway, the first thing he knew he was carried away past the street, and the omnibus had swung round into the stable yard. Two or three gruff men with lanterns surrounded them and were pulling at the driver's legs, with "Hi Bill! Wake up old man!"

Mr. Clark tumbled out and finding something was wrong lingered a moment—to see, to his horror, the miserable driver lifted from his seat a corpse—frozen to death on the perch; the lines still lying in the still fingers, the glassy eyes open, as if in death the poor driver meant to look out for his horse.

Then Mr. Clark remembered the incident of the five dollar bill and went with the dead into the office. There tucked inside the man's ragged mitten was the money, and very willingly the man in charge acknowledged his right to it.

But the worst part of the night's work remains. Bill had a wife, and some of the men told how the poor, devoted creature these cold nights had a nice warm supper and a roaring fire in waiting for "her man who drove the last stage up." And Mr. Clark volunteered to precede the sad sight which was to blind those faithful, watching eyes with bitter tears, and break the news gently to the poor widow.

Then he describes the far up room in the miserable house on Tenth avenue, where the light of the little window streamed out far into the night a beacon to the honest hurt coming home to cheer the cheery face at the opening door that shrunk fearfully back—a stranger; the neat room, with the comfortable supper smoking on the stove; the little table set for two; the numberless evidences of the woman's thrift and love, and then, alas! the dreadful story.

An Irish Witness.

The late James T. Brady used to say that they were like a chestnut burr, full of sharp points and dangerous to handle. He used to relate an amusing scene that occurred in court where Gerard was for the plaintiff and he for the defendant. After the former counsel had finished the direct examination of an Irish witness by the name of Carthey, he handed him over to Brady for cross-examination, and as he had given very damaging testimony against his client, it was considered important to break down his testimony, so Brady addressed him abruptly by saying: "Well, O'Carthey," where were you born, and how came you to be born there?" "Mr. O'Brady," replied Carthey, with great nonchalance and unconcern, "I have left the O' off from my name." "So have I," quickly replied Brady. The witness instantly retaliated with: "What a pity you had not changed your manners instead of the name." The laugh was very general in the court, and participated in by the judge and jurors so much against Brady that he lost the opportunity of a reply. After order was restored, Brady said "that will do," meaning that it was a good one. Carthey was pleased to construe the remark to meaning that the counsel was done with him. So he coolly stepped from the witness stand, and retired, amid a loud and boisterous laugh and general applause. Brady said that he was done with the witness, and refused to call him back.

A Pertinent Question.

A Washington correspondent of the New Haven *Journal and Courier* says: One morning as I started for the capitol, I passed the queerest specimen of the genus African that I ever saw. Tattered and torn but faintly expresses the utter demoralization of his wardrobe, only a scrap of a hat covered his wool, shoes a world too wide, and horribly misshapen, disfigured his face and poverty had written her autograph in every feature of the queer face, on every finger of the hard, knotty hands; his ugliness was so distinctive that when he shuffled up to the corner where I waited for a car I smiled. Just then, with awkward effort, he stooped to pick up a pin, looked at it to see if it was straight, and stuck it away among his rags. An elegant gentleman observing the movement exclaimed: "That's right, Pete; pick up everything worth saving, and some day you may be rich." Pete grinned, ducked a bow, and looked expressively at his forlorn garments. "Now mind," said the gentleman, "a poor boy once made his fortune by picking up a pin, and when he became a man he owned a great bank and was very rich; it all came from his way of taking care of little things." Pete was listening, but looked like an idiot till his mentor finished his speech. Then knocking his hat on one side and scratching his wool, he dryly said: "Say, boss, was that big bank the Freedmen's Savings bank?" Fancy how we laughed.

Washington First Circles.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following singular picture of what it calls "the first circles" of Washington: There is no fashionable society in any part of the world which bears much resemblance to that of our Washington court. Here alone democracy asserts itself at the private dinner table and the evening party, and social extremes meet on terms of equality in the parlor. The best company and the worst mingle with outward show of cordiality. The most fastidious of gentlemen, whose thorough good breeding is inherited from two centuries of gentle ancestors, and with whom elegance is a second nature, bends over the hand of a Congressman's wife who has not yet learned that a verb must agree with its nominative case, and that the nose is not one of the organs of speech; while Lady Clara Vere de Vere gives her arm to a red faced legislator with a dyed mustache who fitted himself for Congress by keeping a liquor shop. If any personal qualifications are necessary for admission to the first circles of Washington, it would be hard to define what they are. Good manners are not required, nor good education, nor ready speech. Official title is a passport, but even that may be dispensed with. A reputable moral character is not needed. Anybody with decent clothes is good enough for a guest, and anybody with money enough to give a ball becomes a leader of fashion.

A New Jersey Sentence.

The New York *Tribune* speaks as follows of the sentence of the defaulting ex-State treasurer of New Jersey: There can be no sadder spectacle than that of a man sixty years old, who has been trusted by his State and found feloniously wanting, and who is standing in tears at the bar of justice to listen to the judgment which consigns him to ignominious and laborious imprisonment. At this time, when the public mind is unusually interested in the matter of official malfeasance, it may be dismally consoling to know that Sooy, the defaulting State treasurer of New Jersey, was sentenced to confinement in the State prison for a term of three years. In this case no time has been wasted in talking of impeachment, and no difficulty experienced in finding out a sufficient and legal way of dealing with the offender. No lawyer stood by the old man to offer some ingenious motion in arrest of judgment. None of the "friends" with whom the culprit riotously wasted the pilfered money of the public were there. Only the son who, with filial piety, has supported his father through all these dark days of disgrace, remained at his side during that last public ordeal, sharing in the shame and speaking such words of consolation as were possible. There were no official associates to interpose between the dishonest treasurer and the law; no governor was understood to sympathize with him, and no political party to deprecate the disgrace of a political brother; no allowance was made for "high social position;" and to-day the dishonest man wears the livery of the convict with no special indulgences and with no hope of pardon.

A Breakfast which Cost Life.

J. B. Smith owns a place on the Eastern Shore, says the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, and had employed there about seven persons. A Mr. Deegan, who died lately, had charge of the premises. There was a workman there by the name of William Anstill, who seemed dissatisfied with Mr. Deegan's way of managing things, and who made himself so troublesome and officious that Mr. Deegan reported it to Mr. Smith. William, after having been admonished by Mr. Smith, went off, and was heard to say he would have his revenge if he had to poison every person about the place. One morning some one poisoned the water bucket, which stood on the back gallery. That morning the cook used the water from this bucket for cooking breakfast, and shortly after breakfast the whole party of seven were seized with a sudden sickness. William Anstill, the alleged poisoner, was the first one who complained, and told those present that he was going to die. He was immediately seized with the most terrible convulsions, and died in one hour from the time he was first attacked. A lady by the name of Mrs. Rice came to the house that morning and drank some water from the bucket and immediately commenced vomiting. Mr. Deegan recovered from his attack—which was a very serious and violent one—but was taken with a relapse. Mr. Smith had him sent to the infirmary, where he died. It is a strange retribution that the poisoner should have been the first to die. He did not know the cook had used the poisoned water to cook breakfast with, or he would not have eaten with them that morning. The remaining five are out of danger.

Educating a Trick Horse.

"There," said Mr. Harrison, pointing to him, "I raised him myself. He's raising nine, now, and just as good an animal as he ever was. Come here, Charley." The animal came up to him, and stood looking at me with his head over his master's shoulder.

"Is he a trick horse?"

"Yes, but I don't often use him for that. He can walk on his hind legs, and dance, and drink out of a bottle; but that's always empty. I usually do only the 'Arab and his dying steed.'"

"How did you train him?"

"By kindness—that's the only way—to be sure. Of course you can make any animal obey by leathering him enough; but then some time when you ain't looking out he'll play you an ugly trick—balk when you're jumping, to let you tumble on the ground, or rear and fall backwards on you. They're cunning about that sort of thing. I've seen a splendidly educated horse come into the ring and just stand still—not do a single trick, and seem to enjoy to see his master hooted at."

"What is the method of educating animals?"

"Well, with different animals there's different ways. With horses and dogs you show 'em first what you want done, and show 'em often enough for them to understand it. When I show them several times they find out what you want done, and do it themselves. Then I reward them on the spot. It's all easy; you've only to keep your temper and be kind. Some horses learn very quickly, but that kind forget just as soon. I like best a slow horse, because he'll remember longer."

Spring Fashions for Ladies.

The leading model in spring toilettes will be the polonaise. This for the most part will be made the princesse shape, very long and but slightly draped below and back of the arms. These will be seen a great deal in plain India cashmeres, trimmed with woolen fringes of the same shade as the material. Short paletots, half fitting in the back and fastened only at the neck, to hang straight and open in front, will furnish one of the styles for outside garments. These, notwithstanding the effort to revive the fashion of wearing black outside wraps with all dresses, will often be made of the same material as the rest of the toilet.

In linen cuffs and collars for ladies, the high English collar with its points rolled away in front promises to continue in style through the spring. Bands of solid colors, and plaids, in cambrics or ginghams, edge many of these.

A stylish fabric in black is the striped damask gauze, with alternate taffeta stripes two and three inches wide. Taffeta stripes are largely taking the places of those of repped silk and satin.

Effect of Light.

Doctor Moore, the metaphysician, thus speaks of the effect of light on the body and mind: A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog; and an infant deprived of heaven's free light will only grow into a shapeless idiot instead of a beautiful and reasonable being. Hence, in the deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valais, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveler. It is a strange, melancholy idiocy. Many persons are incapable of articulate speech; some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all these privations, and all are misshapen in almost every part of the body. I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspect in regard to the sun, and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being considered, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and totally exempt those on the other side; and even in epidemics such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors.

Her Special Attraction.

A brother *savant* recently rallied Professor Tyndall upon the subject of his rumored engagement to a daughter of Lord Hamilton. The great scientist didn't deny the soft impeachment. Encouraged thereby his friend pursued the subject with the view of discovering what special attraction could have conquered a man who had so long resisted the fascinations of the sex.

"Is she prettier than other ladies you have seen?" he asked.

"No."

"Is she wittier?"

"No."

"Is she more cultivated?"

"No."

"What then is her particular charm?"

"She has less dynamic force," said the professor.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The difficulty between Japan and Corea has been settled.....Senor Latorre has assumed the direction of the Uruguayan government, and assures the minister of Brazil of his special desire to maintain friendly relations with that power..... A telegram from Alexandria states that in the recent battle the Abyssinians numbered sixty thousand and the Egyptians twenty thousand. In consequence of the king suing for peace, the khedive sent dispatches to Prince Hasson and Rahib Pasha. It is generally considered that the Abyssinian war is ended.....The residence of Gen. Gideon Pillow, near Memphis, Tenn., was sold at bankrupt sale. As there was no competition in the bidding, the residence, which is probably worth $8,000, was bought by a gentleman for $26, and the valuable library by another person for $11, and both were presented to Mrs. Pillow.....Mrs. Senator Carl Schurz died in New York city of puerperal fever..... The Servian troops have been ordered to the frontier to protect the inhabitants from the Turks.....Peko Paulovich, who commaneed the insurgents in the recent battle of Muratovizza, claims that of the 3,200 Turks, who attacked him, only 700 escaped.....A disease similar to the rinderpest has destroyed a majority of the cattle in the country surrounding Yeddo, Japan....The emperor and empress of Brazil will visit the United States during the Centennial exposition, traveling as private individuals.

Joseph Straus, president of the Alsace-Lorraine association, of New York city, committed suicide by shooting. Financial troubles led to the act..... A locomotive and eight cars of a freight train on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad went through the bridge over the Merrimac river, killing Christopher Leason, engineer; badly bruising Harrison Preston, fireman, and destroying a good deal of property..... The Cumberland iron works, in Stewart county, Tenn., has suspended. Liabilities, $250,000; covered by assets..... The republic of Hayti is again threatened with anarchy, as the insurgent force will undoubtedly succeed in overthrowing President Domingue. Jacmel, a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, is already in the hands of the revolutionists..... The English ship Enmenides, Capt. Beard, from Port Royal, S. C., for Greenock, capsized at sea, and the captain and twelve of the crew were drowned.....The Cuban yacht Octavia, about which the New York authorities had so much trouble at the time of her fitting out, has been captured by the Spanish gunboat Cortes. The Octavia had a considerable quantity of munitions of war aboard.....The British ship Great Britain, from Dol oy for Liverpool, encountered terrible weather and became waterlogged. After the captain's two sons had died from exposure, that officer and thirteen men took to the boat. They suffered terribly from hunger, and three of the men dying, the remainder were forced to eat portions of the remains to keep from starvation. They were eventually rescued in an emaciated condition.....The captain-general of Cuba has imposed a direct taxation of $36,000,000 on the entire island, of which Havana will pay $12,000,000.....Queen Victoria is to visit Germany in her private capacity.....The Rhode Island Democracy nominated General George L. Cooke for governor.

Assemblyman Wilcox, who attacked a reporter of the *Chronicle* in the Senate chambers at Sacramento, Cal., was found guilty of assault and sentenced to pay a fine of $500..... Canada has commenced forwarding her goods to the Centennial.....The opera house at Springfield, Ill., worth $130,000, was totally destroyed by fire.....The railway bridge over the river Ill, near Lutterbach, France, was so weakened by the recent floods that it gave way while a passenger train was crossing, precipitating all the coaches into the stream, which was deep and rapid with the flood. Nearly all on board were killed by being crushed or drowned; although the number of victims is unknown at present, sixty bodies have already been recovered.....Three of the most prominent Montenegrin officials have gone to the insurgent camp to induce their countrymen to stop fighting, and to prevent foreigners from joining them by way of the Montenegrin frontier....The Greboes attacked the Liberian (African) town of Topman, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The United States frigate Alaska having arrived at Cape Palmas, the captain was asked to arbitrate between the two powers. A speedy settlement of the difficulties is anticipated....St. Patrick's day was appropriately celebrated in nearly all the cities throughout the country.....Gen. Cooke declined the nomination for governor tendered by the Democrats of Rhode Island. .....Gen. Sherman expressed confidence in President Grant and Gen. Babcock in a speech at St. Louis.....Mrs. Ann Hammond, a hard-working Irish widow, the only support of five children, was brutally murdered in a house in New York in which she was at work. Thomas J. Bartell, a boarder in the house, was arrested for the crime; and bloody wristbands found in his pocket, which had been cut from his shirt, implicate him deeply. It is supposed he attempted to outrage the woman, when she, being very strong, nearly succeeded in getting the better of the struggle, whereupon he picked up a hatchet and struck the edge several times into her head, scattering her brains about the floor.

Gen. Gordon's exploring expedition in Africa succeeded in subduing the hostile tribe which broke up Linant's party, and were on their way to the Albert Nyanza.....As the bishop of Paderborn left Holland secretly, it is believed that Prussia demanded his extradition or expulsion.....The steamer Isabel, from Rochelle for Bristol, Eng., was wrecked on Pendover rocks, off L'Is End, and the entire crew of thirty drowned.....The long-looked-for eruption of Vesuvius has commenced at last, and immense quantities of lava and ashes are being constantly thrown up, forming a sight of the utmost grandeur, especially at night. The lava is flowing toward Pompeii..... A fire in Scranton, Pa., utterly destroyed the old Catholic convent connected with St. Vincent's cathedral.....Thomas Carberry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was overcome by liquor on his way home in the evening, and the next morning was found frozen to death. ..... An engine was thrown into the lake at Milwaukee by the giving way of a trestlework, and the engineer and fireman were killed..... A fire originating from a heated shaft destroyed Henry's cotton mill at Angora, Pa. Loss, $100,000.....The Edmville woolen mills, at Cranston, R. I., were destroyed by fire, together with a large stock of goods and four tenements.....The revolutionists in Mexico are closing in upon Matamoras.

The Massachusetts supreme judicial court has, on full bench, overruled the exceptions in the case of Thomas Piper, convicted of the murder of Mabel H. Young, in the church belfry at Boston, and judgment is to be pronounced on the verdict.....Two brothers, named James and John Perryman, quarreled at the supper table in their father's house, a Greenville, Ill., when the latter, John, stabbed James, inflicting a wound from which he died the next morning.....King Alfonso and his victorious troops entered Madrid amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The residences were magnificently decorated, and there were thirty handsome triumphal arches along the line of march. The king and his generals were rapturously greeted.....The French government estimated the revenue for 1877 at $534,400,000; the expenditure at $533,400,000..... By a collision off Barnegat, N. J., the brig Frank Clarke was sunk and three lives were lost..... A whole block of small residences in Charleston, S. C., was destroyed by fire, and the poor colored people who had lost their homes suffered greatly. To add to the fright of the occasion, bands of colored robbers sacked all houses to which they could gain admittance. Loss, $300,000.....An unusually severe storm prevailed over the entire country. In the North and West it fell as heavy snow, and in the extreme South took the form of a violent rain. Ten inches of snow fell at Memphis, being the heaviest fall ever recorded at that place. The storm extended as far south as New Orleans, and great damage was done to numerous gulf towns. In North Carolina the peach crop is thought to be seriously injured.

At the expiration of a violent storm in the channel, there were four hundred vessels in the river Mersey, Eng., which all set sail together, forming a sight never before witnessed.....The *Invalide Russe* says that the pretender, Khan Fulate Beg, has been hanged at Marghilan.....Dr. Parra has been elected president of the Colombian republic, and Bartolome Calva as first designado.....William C. Barrett, a prominent New York lawyer, sailed for Europe, leaving his affairs deeply involved. .....Tidings from nearly all the ports between Portland and New Orleans are to the effect that great damage was done to shipping by the late violent storm, and some loss of life occurred. A fierce hurricane also prevailed throughout Europe on the same day..... Judge Moses, formerly governor of South Carolina, has been found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors on the bench, and formally dismissed, by the Senate.....Capt. Reid, of the steamship St. Louis, encountered in mid-ocean the bark Chatham, from Wilmington, N. C., for Rotterdam, in a helpless condition. A violent storm had carried away her sails and washed her deck clean, carrying off the captain and two men. As the balance of the crew determined to abandon the bark, Capt. Reid put a prize crew on board.....The revolutionists in Mexico defeated the government troops near Oaxaca, causing them to lose fifteen hundred men and all their artillery and wagons.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be requested to furnish for the information of the Senate the annual product of gold and silver in the United States from 1845 to 1875, inclusive; also, the amount of gold and silver in other parts of the world for the same years, and an estimate of the gold and silver in the United States at the present time.

Mr. Withers (Dem.), of Virginia, from the committee on appropriations, reported House bill No. 2,589, to supply the deficiency for feeding the Sioux Indians. He moved to strike out the word "$100,000" and insert "$150,000." Agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, the Senate took up for consideration Senate bill 590, providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservation and for other purposes. The bill was briefly discussed by Mr. Hitchcock (Rep.), of Nebraska, who said he was opposed to any further appropriation for these Indians or for other commissions. There was one man out there now, Gen. Geo. H. Crooke, who was as able to make any agreement with these Indians as any commission that could be sent out to them. No action was taken.

The Chair laid before the Senate the military bill from the House with the notification that the House fail to concur in the amendments of the Senate. The Senate agreed to adhere to the amendments and asked a committee of conference, and Senators Sargent, Cockrell, and Harvey were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The committee on appropriations reported back the Military Academy bill, with a recommendation that the Senate adhere to its amendments, and ask for a committee of conference. Agreed to, and Messrs. Allison, Logan, and Wallace were appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to supply the deficiency in the currency printing and engraving bureau of the Treasury department, and for the issue of silver coin in the place of fractional currency. The bill appropriates $163,000, and directs the secretary of the treasury to issue silver coin in the redemption of all the fractional currency outstanding. Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the appropriation committee, explained and advocated the bill. There was no question, he said, as to the absolute necessity for the appropriation for reprinting mutilated and worn greenback currency. The substitution of silver for fractional currency had been reported by the committee as a measure of economy. On the latter point he sent to the clerk's desk and had read an argument prepared by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, a member of the committee, but who was unavoidably absent. The estimate in this paper is that $30,000,000 in silver coin will furnish all the small currency needed, and allow one-third of the amount to be hoarded without causing scarcity. It estimates the annual cost of printing fractional currency at over five per cent. of the amount in circulation, and gives the figures of such cost at $1,310,216. Considerable discussion followed for and against the resolution.

Under the call of States the following bills were referred:

Mr. Banks (Ind.), of Massachusetts, to utilize the paganic gold and silver mining in the United States. The bill provides that the secretary of the treasury shall establish in the great mining districts of gold and silver additional depositories and refineries, and receive from miners and owners gold and silver to be coined upon a certificate of the government assayer, and issue certificates of deposit therefor payable to the bearer, and for such sums as depositors may desire, and, when issued for more than $500 in one certificate, may be made payable to order. Each certificate shall promise the return of the amount of gold and silver called for by the certificates, and shall be a legal tender in all transactions. The government is to be liable for the safe keeping of the gold or silver, and in case it becomes the owner of such silver by other means than redemption, then the metal becomes the property of the government. The secretary is also authorized to issue similar bills on the coin that now is or may be in the treasury, reserving the coin for the redemption of the bills.

Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, to regulate commerce and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers.

Mr. Cabell (Dem.), of Virginia, to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco, and to regulate the tax on dealers and producers of leaf tobacco.

Mr. Banning (Lib.), of Ohio, to repeal the law providing that certified balances of the commissioner of customs and the comptroller of the treasury shall not be revised or changed by the heads of departments.

Mr. Riddell (Dem.), of Tennessee, for the elections of postmasters in all cities and incorporated towns.

Mr. Adams (Dem.), of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing all the provisions of the act of the fourteenth of January, 1875, for the resumption of specie payments, that authorizes the secretary of the treasury to redeem and cancel United States notes, and to sell United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose. The motion was rejected by a vote of 108 nays to 109 yeas, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Caulfield (Dem.), of Illinois, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill making it a misdemeanor for any person in the employment of the United States to solicit or contribute funds for election purposes, or to canvass in any election in any State, county, or district in the United States. Mr. Blaine (Rep.), of Maine, offered a proposed amendment to the bill, prohibiting election contributions from government clerks. The amendment is to include senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, and to add these words: And the contribution of money or other valuable thing, as herein prohibited, by any senator, representative, or delegate in Congress, while he was a candidate for Congress, shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed, operate as a disqualification to his holding his seat.

Mr. Wells (Rep.), of Mississippi, introduced a bill to pay bounties to colored soldiers and their widows and heirs. Referred.

The Lesson of Honesty.

Gen. Hawley, in his address before the New England Press Association, said, in closing his remarks: Next to the evil of having all public men in this land corrupt, next to the evil of having all our governmental affairs in the hands of men venal and weak and narrow, debauching public life and carrying it down to destruction, is the calamity of having all the young men believe it is so, whether it be so or not. Teach all the boys to believe that every man who goes into public life has his price; teach all the boys to believe that there is no man who enters public life anywhere that does not look out for his own, and is not always scheming to do something for himself or his friends, and seeking to prolong his power; teach every young man who has a desire to go into political life to think—because you have told him so—that the way to succeed is to follow such arts, and by that kind of talk you may ruin your country.

Effect of Extreme Cold Weather.

M. Payer, the eminent Arctic explorer, referring to a certain day on which the thermometer indicated fifty-eight degrees, Fah., below zero, says that so great an amount of cold paralyzes the will, and that, under its influence, men, from the unsteadiness of their gait, their stammering talk, and the slowness of their mental operations, seem as if they were intoxicated. Another effect of such cold, mentioned by M. Payer, is a tormenting thirst, which is due to the evaporation of the moisture of the body. It is unwholesome, too, to use snow to quench the thirst, as it brings on inflammation of the throat, palate and tongue; besides, a temperature of thirty-five and one-half degrees to fifty-eight degrees below zero, Fah., makes it taste like molten lead. Snow eaters in the North are considered as feeble and effeminate in the same way as an opium eater in the East.

WANTED TO BE GOOD.—Chinese girls brought to the United States are generally depraved, but there are many exceptions. Recently one of them went into the court-house at Winnemucca, Nev., and offered to go to jail for five years upon the condition that she be freed from her owner at the expiration of that time. She wanted to be a good woman, she said.

A Despondent Witness.

Mr. Marsh, on the train going to Montreal, was accosted by a reporter of the Troy *Press*, to whom he said: "My friend, I am completely exhausted, and if I were not, this is the last subject in the world that I would choose to talk about. I know nothing more that should be given to the public. Had I not been satisfied that the exposure would come, I would have remained silent forever, fled the country, or done anything else that would have kept the subject from the public. Why, it is awful; it ruins that family; it will drive me crazy. For years my family and that of the Belknaps have been intimate. Mrs. Belknap is a fascinating woman and her husband has been one of the most polished and genial of men. Nobody could resist them. Ah! you will never know what I have suffered within the past fortnight. Sooner than repeat the experience I would die. But don't press me to talk on the subject. I can't bear even to think of it. I am going to spend a few days with my friends to recuperate. It's too late to flee the country now. Nobody can gain by my absence now."

The Masks We Wear.

If we could only read each other's hearts, we should be kinder to each other. If we knew the woes and bitterness and physical annoyances of our neighbors, we should make allowances for them which we do not now. We go about masked, uttering stereotyped sentiments, hiding our heart pangs and our headaches as carefully as we can; and yet we wonder that others do not discover them by intuitions. We cover our best feelings from the light; we do not so conceal our resentments and dislikes, of which we are prone to be proud. Often two people sit close together, with "I love you" in either heart, and neither knows it. Either thinks: "I could be fond; but what use of wasting fondness on one who does not care for it?" and so they part and go their ways alone. Life is a masquerade, at which few unmask, even to their very dearest. And though there is a need of much masking, would to Heaven we dared show plainly our real faces, from birth to death, for then some few, at least, would truly love each other.

The Editor's "Fire Company."

"I demand satisfaction!" yelled an infuriated man, as he came leaping into a Chicago newspaper office one day.

"Tut-tut—what now?" said a man at the local editor's desk.

"You've attacked my character—you're a set of liars and scoundrels in here!" screeched the excited visitor, shaking his hand in the editor's face; "I say, sir, I demand satisfaction," he reiterated, as he drew back his fist as if to strike.

"And here you have it!" replied the city editor, quietly presenting a revolver under the intruder's nose.

"That'll do—that'll do," suddenly remarked the man, in a subdued tone; "that's all right—I'm satisfied—perfectly, sir—perfectly satisfied," he continued, blandly, as he backed out of the door,

Then the editor resumed his work, but not without observing to his reporters, with a gentle smile: "Isn't it wonderful, boys, what a great conflagration a little 'fire company' will sometimes 'put out?'"

A Bengal Tiger as Collateral.

A circus company in Iowa owed an editor a bill for advertising and refused to pay it. Thereupon the editor called upon the sheriff, who attached the Bengal tiger and brought him around to the newspaper office in his cage. He was placed in the composing room, and during the first two days he not only consumed $15 worth of beef, but he scratched $6 worth of trousers from the leg of a local reporter who endeavored to stir him up with a broom handle to make him roar. On the third day the tiger broke loose, and the entire force of compositors descended the staircase with judicious suddenness. The editor was alarmed to find his exit through the composing room cut off, and that the latch upon the sanctum door was broken. So he climbed out the window and found safety on the roof. The tiger was killed.

Poor Organs.

The following, from the New York *Christian Advocate*, written by its editor-in-chief, Dr. Currie, some years since, is yet more true to-day than when it was written; as the popularity of the instrument has extended, the number of incompetent makers has increased. There are now few articles in reference to which the public is more deceived and imposed upon than in parlor or cottage organs. This is attested by the thousands of such instruments now standing utterly useless, all over the country, which are but a few months or years old:

CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS.—As usual in such cases, the new and large demand for these instruments has induced a great number of persons to engage in their manufacture, some of whom are quite unequal to the business they have undertaken. It requires something more than the mechanical skill of the artificer in wood and iron to make and prepare for use a musical instrument; and yet some have evidently brought nothing else to their aid in the business. The result is that the country is becoming filled with inferior and defective instruments. Large sums of money are expended for valueless articles, and the people are defrauded of their needed musical education. The evil is intensified by the fact that these inferior instruments are, on account of their inferiority, most industriously urged upon the public. Because they cannot compete with better ones in the open market they are pressed upon the public by direct solicitations; and because they offer larger commissions, they are those most commonly offered by agents and hawked by peddlers. And as most purchasers are unable to judge of the relative merits of these things, the inferior articles are often bought when better ones are desired, and would be cheerfully paid for.

Induced by these considerations, we have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellencies. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers, and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools and families have been compared, all of which with singular unanimity concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our own previously formed convictions. * * * We have written these things without solicitation from any one, and without the knowledge of those whose pecuniary interests we may seem to favor. The interest of our readers is the object we have sought especially to promote, and in that interest we have prosecuted our inquiries, and now we record our convictions.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

At our request Cragin &